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THE "WHITE HOUSE" OF THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

SHIRLEY HOUSE BEFORE RESTORATION.

SHIRLEY HOUSE AS IT IS NOW.

The structure shown in the accompanying engraving was familiar to thousands of Union soldiers in front of Vicksburg during the "battle-summer" of 1863, and to the Confederates as well. The Shirley house, better known to the soldiers as the "White house," because of its color, stands on the highest point in the Union lines of investment, and directly in that line; hence it was a most conspicuous landmark, and was time and again referred to by army orders during the forty-seven days of fighting from the investment to the surrender, as well as in the official reports of commanders afterward. It is about two miles and a half from the city, just north of the road to Jackson. The government has thoroughly restored it, and it will be used as a museum of war relics and mementoes of the siege.

It is believed the house was built about 1830, by Dr. Wm. B. Bay, who entered the land about 1825. Passing through several hands, in 1851 it was sold to Mr. James Shirley, who, having been elected a magistrate, thereafter was called "Judge" by the Vicksburg people. Judge Shirley was a New Hampshire man, and married Miss Adaline Quincy, of Boston, one of the famous Massachusetts family of that name. Their daughter Alice married Gen. John Eaton, who is well known to the older residents of Toledo. He was a brother of Mr. Frederick Eaton, deceased, the well-known merchant, and from 1856 to 1859 was superintendent of the Toledo public schools. Mr. Eaton then studied at Andover Theological seminary, was ordained, and in 1862 appointed chaplain of the 27th Ohio infantry. He was later appointed superintendent of freedmen, and was later assistant commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau; then Commissioner of Education, president of Marietta College, and now resides in Washington. His daughter, a granddaughter of Judge Shirley, is now the wife of Dr. Chas. W. Newton, of this city, surgeon of the Tenth Ohio in the Spanish war.

Mrs. Gen. Eaton spent her girlhood in the historic house, and describes it as built after the Southern fashion, a story and a half in height, a wide hall through the center, large rooms with high ceilings on either side, upper and lower porch in front and veranda in rear. On May 18, 1863, the Union skirmish line advanced along the Jackson road, and drove the Confederates back to their main defensive line—which was so close that a salient, known as the 3d Louisiana Redan, nearly west of the house and just north of the road, was only 350 yards away.

At that time Mrs. Shirley and her son Quincy, a lad of 15, were the only ones of the family at home. The house was an obstruction to the Confederate fire, and was to have been destroyed; but this was put off because of the presence of Mrs. Shirley. When a Confederate soldier advanced from the works, with a ball of blazing cotton on a stick, to fire the house, he was shot down by the advancing Union line, and buried the next day where he fell. Mrs. Shirley remained there three days, much of the time sitting behind the huge chimney, as Confederate musket balls frequently passed through the house. Then, by General Grant's personal order, she and her son were removed to a negro cabin, the only available shelter, on a plantation three miles to the rear.

An Union battery of 24-pounder howitzers—Battery D, of the 1st Illinois Light Artillery—was located near by, and officially denominated the "White House battery." The main parallel of the Union army runs northward in the rear of the house, and the sap, or approach, eight feet wide and seven feet deep, constructed by Logan, was cut through the front yard. Several other batteries were near, and the old house was thus in the center of activity on that portion of the investing lines. It was often occupied for one purpose or another by Union officers, despite the danger from Confederate bullets. Col. Maltby, of the 45th Illinois (afterward General), was shot in the leg in this way, and Sergt. Crummer, Co. A, of the same regiment, while occupying a room and making out reports for his company, was struck by a rebel rifle ball, making a terrible wound in his shoulder, at first thought to be mortal. The Secretary of War, on May 20, 1902, allotted $3,000 to put the house in repair. This work was completed on November 14 last, and the building then turned over to the Vicksburg National Park Commission.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

WATCHING THE WHEELS GO 'ROUND---BLADE PRESS ROOM WINDOW.

The Blade's new presses are a source of wonderment to hundreds of Toledo people. Any afternoon, with the exception of Sunday, from 1:30 until 5 o'clock, while the various editions of the paper are being printed, an interested crowd of people can be seen standing on Jefferson street, in front of the press-room, watching the mammoth machines turn out Toledo's greatest paper. A ground floor pressroom, with a view from the street, is something of an innovation in this city. Heretofore, the newspaper presses have always been hidden in a dark basement, where it was almost impossible to gain any conception of their wonderful features. A glance at the picture is sufficient to satisfy anyone that the public appreciates The Blade's improvement.

The new presses, two in number, are the latest and most up-to-date designed and manufactured by the Hoe Company, and represent the highest point of efficiency in this line. In short, they are mechanical triumphs. Each press is capable of printing 45,000 eight-page papers per hour. As the size of the paper increases the speed nominally decreases, and hence ten, twelve, fourteen and sixteen-page papers are printed at the rate of 24,000 per hour, and twenty, twenty-four, twenty-eight and thirty-two-page papers at the rate of 12000 per hour, or three and one-third every second.

FIRST WHITE SETTLER IN MARYLAND

Baltimore Herald.

It is well to bear in mind for the sake of historical accuracy that the first white settlement in Maryland was not made by the colonists sent out by Lord Baltimore, but by William Claiborne, a Virginian, who established a trading post and a small colony on Kent island in the year 1631, the year previous to the arrival of Baltimore's expedition. Claiborne resisted the authority of the proprietary as long as he could, and he furnished the colonists in lower Maryland with their greatest source of trouble.

Although Claiborne's rights were clearly subordinate to the rights of the Calverts, successive generations might have been inclined to forgive his earnest resistance and to applaud him as a pioneer and as an important historical figure had he not carried his campaign to an extremity that proved him merely a vindictive trouble-maker. In the period of the Ingle ascendancy, fostered and encouraged by the defeated and discredited agent of the Kent island trading post, it was clearly shown that the beneficent rule of the Calverts was not opposed from the standpoint of principle, but from the standpoint of selfish exploitation.

History charitably draws the mantle of forgetfulness about Claiborne's career. It is not a career to extol or defend, even in days when Aaron Burr is chosen as a hero of effusive fiction, and when the veil of contemporary animosities is drawn aside by the student of historical characters. Claiborne was undoubtedly not as black as he has sometimes been painted, but his life was a failure, and the mere chronological precedence of his settlement is overshadowed by the permanent impress on history made by those who regarded him as an intruder.

Grover and the Bee.

With melody entrancing the band may blaze away; with music set for dancing the orchestra may play; but Grover's ear is captured by sweeter melody—he listens to, enraptured, the buzzing of the bee.

AN ESKIMO DANDY.

When your genuine Eskimo dandy goes forth on the social iceberg to conquer feminine hearts the chief of the artificial aids to his beauty he brings to bear on the susceptible consists of huge round ornaments sunk deep into his chin. These are made of walrus tusks hollowed out and stuck on by means of a composition of grease and deer's blood.

The above picture is that of a Siberian Eskimo who is considered a deal of a beau and heart wrecker in his limited district of the unlimited territory of eternal cold.

The Final Usurpation.

The first robin to reach the northland turns in his flight after a few hours' inspection of the land and goes back to the sunny south at redoubled speed.

"It's no use," he says to his friends and kindred, who are preparing for the annual migration, "we may as well stay here for the summer from now on."

"Why, what's the matter?" twitter the surprised birds.

"Matter enough! Those English sparrows are dyeing their breasts red and learning to chirp."—Judge.

A LITTLE TOO SMART.

The clever young man was wandering up and down the platform of the railway station, intent on finding an empty carriage in the express which was almost due to start. But, alas, his search was in vain.

Still, it is difficult to disappoint a clever young man when he has set his mind on to getting something. An idea occurred to him, and, assuming an official air, he stalked up to the last carriage, and cried in a stentorian voice:

"All change, here; this carriage isn't going!"

There were exclamations low but deep from the occupants of the crowded compartment; but nevertheless they scurried out of the carriage, and paced themselves away in other parts of the train.

The smile on the face of the young man was childlike and bland as he settled himself speciously in a corner of the empty carriage, and lit a cigar.

"Ah," he murmured, "it's a grand thing for me that I was born clever! I wish they'd hurry up and start!"

Presently the station master put his head in the window and said:

"I s'pose you're the smart young fellow who told the people this carriage wasn't going?"

"Yes," said the clever one. And he smiled.

"Well," said the station master, with a grin, "it isn't. The porter heard you telling the people, and so he uncoupled it. He thought you were a director."—Stray Stories.

The Comets of 1902.

During the year 1902 several periodic comets returned to the neighborhood of the sun, but all of them escaped detection though they were carefully searched for, both visually and photographically. Four unexpected comets were discovered. Comet a was discovered by Dr. Brooks at Geneva, N. Y., on April 14, and was observed until April 19, but has not been since seen. Comet b—one of the brightest of recent years—was discovered by Mr. Perrine at the Lick Observatory on Sept. 1, and was observed until Nov. 17, when it passed near the sun. It will be an easy object after its perihelion passage for several months of 1903. Comet c was discovered by Mr. Griggs in New Zealand on July 22 and was observed by him to Aug. 3, since when it has not been seen. On Dec. 2 M. Giacobini at Nice, France, discovered a faint comet which is still under observation. The year has not been very fruitful of discoveries, it will be seen; but the photographs of comet b have been very valuable.

CASTRO'S FLAMINGO.

The much-talked-of President Castro, of Venezuela, is very fond of birds of all kinds, and his palace is so filled with cages that it resembles an aviary. One of his favorite pets is a bright pink flamingo, which is perfectly tame, and is allowed to stalk about the palace at its own sweet will.

In Hostile Red

A ROMANCE OF THE MONMOUTH CAMPAIGN

By J. A. ALTSHELER

Author of "In Circling Camps" "The Sun of Saratoga," "A Herald of the West," etc.

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CHAPTER II—Continued.

It was evident that the cook had faced such emergencies before, as he was nobly equal to it, and we did not restrain the expression of our gratitude when we were seated at a table in the mess-room, with an imposing meat pie, an abundance of bread and vegetables, and a flagon of wine before us.

"We can do better than this when we are warned," said Vivian.

"This is ample and most comforting," I replied; and that was about the first true thing said by either Marcel or me since we had entered Philadelphia.

There was in this mess-room the same touch of luxury and refinment, though more restrained, that we had noticed at the headquarters of the general. It was evident that his Britannic majesty's officers lived well in the good city of Philadelphia.

"Oh, why did we not come sooner?" exclaimed Marcel, with a double meaning that I alone understood.

"The rebels seem to have hurried you long fast enough," said Vivian, with a laugh.

"We hope to reverse the case soon," replied Marcel, "and become the pursuers ourselves. Meanwhile I take great comfort in demolishing this pie."

The news of our adventure had been spread very generally about headquarters, as several officers came in while we ate. They were rather a friendly lot, and some of them I liked. Blake, our first British friend, was among them.

"I wonder the rebels had the courage to pursue you," said a very callow youth named Graves.

"Don't the rebels fight well?" asked Marcel.

"Oh, no, not at all," returned Graves, superciliously. "They take to flight at the first glimpse of a British uniform."

"Then why don't you go out and show yourself, Graves?" said Vivian; "for they say that bands of rebels do come alarmingly close to Philadelphia."

There was a general laugh, and Graves turned almost as red as his coat.

"There is no doubt," said an older officer, named Catron, "as to our ability to crush these rebels if we could get them into a corner, but they are most cursedly sly."

"However," said I, for I was determined to defend our countrymen despite our situation, "the rebels are the weaker, and it is the business of the weaker party to avoid being pushed into a corner. And according to all the accounts that have come to England, they seem to show much skill in this particular."

"It is true," replied Catron, "but I must insist in calling it most unhandsome behavior on their part. They don't give us a chance to win any laurels, and they won't let us go home. We are kept in a condition of waiting and uncertainty which is the most unpleasant of all things."

"Well, all that will speedily come to an end," said Marcel, "for my friend Melville has arrived, and I tell you, in strict confidence, gentlemen, that Melville is the fiercest warrior since Marlborough. I doubt not that the rebels, having heard of his arrival, are even now flying into the wilderness across the Allegheny mountains, that they may forever be beyond the reach of his mighty arm."

The laugh went aroung a gain, and this time at my expense.

"Perhaps, if the discourteous rebels had known that I was one of the gentlemen whom they were pursuing," I said, "it might have saved my friend, Captain Montague, much exasperation of spirit and the loss of a most elegant military coat that he brought from England with him. I assure you, gentlemen, that when we were compelled to take to flight the captain's beautiful cloak trailed out behind like a streamer, and finally, a puff of wind, catching it, left his houlders entirely. I doubt not that some ragged rebel is wearing it as a trophy. Ah, captain, it was a most beautiful cloak to lose, was it not?"

"And it was with that very cloak upon my shoulders," said Marcel, falling into the spirit of the matter, "that I expected to make conquest of some of these provincial maidens of whom report speaks in such glowing terms. Alas, what shill I do?"

"Oh, it will be easy enough to get it back," said a young officer, whose name, as I afterward learned, was Reginald Belfort. "These rebels are a poor lot. They cannot stand before us."

Belfort was young and handsome but his face expressed arrogance and superciliousness. I liked him but little.

"I know not much of the rebels from personal observation," I replied, not relishing his sneer, "but General Burgoyne would hardly have said that at Saratoga."

"No," commented Vivian, "for it would be somewhat severe upon General Burgoyne to be captured with all his veterans by such a poor lot of men as Belfort says the rebels are."

"You must not forget," said Catron, good-humoredly, "that Belfort thinks the rebels are inferior in blood. Belfort, as you know, gentlemen, has a lineage that dates back to the Conquest. He claims that these rebels are the descendants of peasants and outcasts, and therefore should admit their inborn and permanent inferiority."

"And such they are," said Belfort, still sneering. "They should be ruled by the gentlemen of England, and ruled by them they will be."

"What were the Normans themselves in the beginning," I asked, "but Scandinavian pirates and peasants? The ancestors of these rebels may have been peasants, but at any rate they were not pirates."

Belfort flushed and for a moment could not answer. He knew that I had spoken the truth, as any one who reads history knows, also.

"We have come to a fine pass," he said at length, "when a man who has just escaped by the speed of his horse from the rebels sets himself up as their defender."

"That may be," I replied, for I was still somewhat angry; "but I do not think it worth our while to depreciate men who have already taken an entire army of ours, and keep all our other forces cooped up in two or three large towns."

"Melville does not want to diminish the glory of the victories that we are to achieve," said Marcel, lightly. "The more valiant and the more worthy the foe, the greater one's glory to triumph over him."

"That is a very just observation," said Vivian, who seemed anxious to avoid a quarrel, "and I propose that the quality of the rebels and the amount of resistance they will offer to our conquering armies be left to the future. Such warlike questions will keep. Milder subjects better become the present."

"Then would not the dinner that the general is to give tomorrow be a fit topic?" asked young Graves.

"Our new friends are to be there," said Vivian. "You are lucky chaps, Montague, you and Melville, to be invited, so soon after your arrival, to one of Sir William's entertainments. There is not a better diner in America, or Europe either, than the commander-in-chief."

"The banquet is to be blessed by beauty, too," said Graves. "Our fair ally and her renegade father are to be there. Oh, but Sir William keeps a sharp eye on the old scoundrel, and well he deserves to be watched thus."

"I beg to avow ignorance of whom you mean," I said, my curiosity aroused. "You must remember that Montague and I have arrived but within the day and know not the great personages of Philadelphia."

"By 'old renegade' we mean John Desmond, merchant and money-lender of this city, who it is said has more wealth than any other man in all this rich colony, ay, even enough to set up a mighty estate in England, if he so chose," replied Vivian; "and by 'our fair ally' we mean his daughter, Mary, as fine and fair a woman as these two eyes ever gazed upon. The old Desmond leans to the rebels, and 'tis said would help them with his money, if he dared, while the daughter is all for us, as she should be, being a born subject of our liege King George, God bless him. And 'tis reported that it might go hard with the old rebel, but some of his sins are forgiven him for the sake of his loyal and lovely daughter."

I had not heard of the daughter before, but the name of the father was known to me. Secret assistance of money had reached our camp sometimes, and it was said that this John Desmond had sent it. Repute had it that he was a man of great mind and brain, who would have come in person to join us had not his rich properties in Philadelphia demanded his care and attention; and I could well believe that his situation was of a very precarious nature, despite his daughter's fidelity to the king.

"I am curious to see both the rebel and his loyal daughter," said Marcel, unconsciously speaking my own thoughts also.

"You may yield to the charms of the daughter," replied Vivian, "but I warn you that if you seek to retort her conquests upon her you will have antagonists, and our friend Belfort here would not be the least among them."

Belfort frowned as if he did not relish the allusion, but it was a jolly young company of officers, and his frowns did not prevent them from having but small mercy upon him.

"I am told," said Catron, "that the young lady looks very high, and it will not be an easy task to win her. I think, Belfort, that the uniform of a colonel would be an exceeding betterment to your chances. And even if you should achieve success with the lady, I know not how the glowering old Desmond will look upon you."

"It seems to me, gentlemen," said Belfort, a trifle warmly, "that you are over personal in your discussions."

"Then in truth it is a most serious matter with you, eh, Belfort?" exclaimed Vivian.

"Nevertheless the field is open to any of us who choose to enter, and I suspect that some of us do choose," said Catron. "Belfort must not expect to win a battle unopposed."

I saw that Belfort liked the discussion less and less, and that he did not fancy rivalry. Many of the British officers in America, with worldly wisdom, were already seeking alliances with our Colonial heiresses. I had no doubt that Belfort had such designs in his mind, and I took a dislike to him for it.

Our appetites had now been dulled, and Vivian, seeing it, suggested that perhaps we might like to seek repose, adding that we would not be assigned to any regular service for a day or two. We accepted the invitation to rest, as we were in truth tired. Evening was at hand and it had been a long day, filled with many adventures. The officers wished us a hearty good night and slumber undisturbed by dreams of pursuing rebels, and then left us.

"I must return to Sir William," said Vivian, as he left, "but Waters will take you to your quarters. Here, Waters, see that Captain Montague and Lieutenant Melville are made comfortable."

Waters, a large, red-headed man in the dress of a British orderly, who had just entered, stepped forward.

"Waters is American," said Vivian, "but no Englishman is more loyal to the king than he. He is a good soldier and a good fellow. In fact, he has been so useful to us in various ways that he is in some sort a privileged character, and often comes and goes pretty nearly according to his own liking. So you may know that he is esteemed by us all."

When Vivian had gone, Waters led the way to our quarters. Presently this red-headed man said to us, "The rebels are very numerous about the city, are they not, and make traveling a matter of much danger?"

"Why should you think them numerous?" haughtily asked Marcel, who was a great stickler for the formalities, and thought the man presumptuous in speaking unbidden to his superiors.

"I meant no harm, sir," replied Waters, humbly. "I heard that they pursued you and your friend there almost into the city itself."

"Well, at any rate," said Marcel, shortly, "they did not overtake us; and if you will kindly conduct us to our quarters we will undertake to get along without any further questions from you about the rebels."

"Of a certainty, sir," replied Waters. "I see that your honor pays small heed to the rebels."

This savored of fresh impertinence, but neither Marcel nor I replied. When we had reached the room and Waters was adjusting it for us, I saw him regarding Marcel with a pair of remarkably keen and intelligent eyes. It was a more comprehensive gaze than that of an ordinary attendant prompted by curiosity, and there was something in it that struck me with alarm. Presently his gaze shifted from Marcel and fell upon me, but the eyes, meetingmine, passed on. A moment or two later, Waters, having finished his task, bowed to us and left the room, walking with a light, noiseless step, although he was a large, heavy man.

Sometimes little things stir one overmuch, and it was so with this incident. The man had aroused my apprehensions to a strange degree, and I showed my alarm in my face, for Marcel, turning to me, exclaimed,—

"Why, what ails you? What are you scared about?"

Then I exclaimed how I had noticed the suspicious and inquiring gaze of the man Waters. This made Marcel look serious also.

"Of a truth the man was over-bold in his manner," he said, "and it may be he believes I am no more Captain Montague than you are Lieutenant Melville. He is an American. I believe Vivian said?"

'Yes, one of the Tories."

"They are the worst of all."

But presently we took a more cheerful view of the matter. We reasoned that, situated as we were, the slightest sort of an incident was likely to breed suspicion in our minds.

"At any rate," said Marcel, "I shall not be unhappy just after having eaten the first substantial and plentiful meal that I have had in a year. That red-headed Tory shall not rest upon my mind."

"Nor upon mine," I said.

"That being the case," continued Marcel, "we'd better go to sleep."

Which we did.

CHAPTER THREE — SIR WILLIAM'S REVEL.

I had heard that Sir William Howe was of sybaritic temperament. What we had seen on the occasion of our first interview with him indicated the truth of this report, and the sight that burst upon us when we entered the apartments where his banquet of state was served was indubitable confirmation. There was such a confusion of soft carpets and silken hangings and glittering glass and other adornments of luxury that for a few moments both Marcel and I were quite dazzled and overpowered.

"I would like to turn about twenty of our starving soldiers loose here with liberty to do their will for a half-hour," Marcel whispered to me.

I smiled at the thought of the mighty wreckage and despoiling that would ensue. But Vivian and Blake were coming to greet us, and soon we were strolling about with them. We rendered our respects again to Sir William, who received us with kindly courtesy. He was in the full blaze of his most splendid and brilliant uniform, with a gold-hilted sword hanging by his side, and I have rarely seen a more bravely adorned figure.

"Suppose we get a glass of wine," said Blake, after we had performed our duty to our host and commander-in-chief.

We made assent, and he led the way to a smaller room, where there was spread a fine array of bottles and glasses. An attendant hastened to fill the glasses for us, and when he handed mine to me I recognized the face of the man Waters. Perhaps it was my imagination again, but his eyes seemed to dwell upon me for a moment with a look of suspicion or knowledge. But it was only for a moment, and then his face became as blank and stupid as that of a well-trained attendant ought to be. But the feeling of alarm was aroused in me as it had been aroused the night before, and I drank off the wine at a draught to steady my nerves and to still my fears. It had the effect desired; my blood grew warm in my veins again. Then I saw how foolish I had been. The imagination loves to trick us, and if ever we give it any vantage it will treat us in precisely the same way again.

Waters was asking me in the most respectful tone for the privilege of refilling my glass, but I declined, and passed on with my friends. I determined to say nothing to Marcel about this second alarm that Waters had given me, for I knew that his volatile Southern temperament had long since thrown off the effects of what he might have felt the previous night, and he would only laugh at me.

Marcel and the two Englishmen said by and by that they wanted another glass of wine, and decided to return to the room in search of it. I wished to keep my head cool, and declined to go with them.

"Very well," said Vivian. "Take care of yourself, and we will rejoin you presently."

So they left me; and I was not ill content to be alone—that is, in so far as one can be alone in the midst of a crowd—as I wished to look on and to note well, since I apprehended that in the course of our adventure we would need a great store of knowledge as well as tact. I was thinking such thoughts, and meanwhile failing to look about me with the acuteness that I had intended, when I turned an angle of the hall and barely saved myself from a collision with the most beautiful young woman I had ever seen. Startled by my absence of mind and awkwardness, she stepped back with a little cry, while I stammered out some sort of an apology, though all the while I kept my eyes upon her face, which was of that clear, fine and expressive type that I so much admire. The slight look of annoyance appearing at first in her eyes passed away. I suppose it was my look of admiration that placated her, for I have heard old men who know much of women say that no one of them is so good or so indifferent as not to be pleased by evident admiration. A half-dozen brilliantly uniformed officers were around her, and one of them—Catron it was—stepped forward.

"Miss Desmond," he said with easy grace, "permit me to introduce to you the valiant Lieutenant Melville, who is one of the heroes of yesterday's encounter with the rebel band, of which you perhaps have heard.—Lieutenant Melville, make obeisance to Miss Desmond, our fairest and most faithful ally."

So this was the woman. As traitorous as she was fair! The apostate daughter of a patriot father! Not all her beauty—and I was fain to confess to myself that it was great—could prevent the anger from rising within me.

But I concealed my feelings and made a most lowly obeisance.

"You are just from England, I hear, Lieutenant Melville," she said. "Ah, that is a happy land! There the king's subjects are loyal and devoted to his welfare, while this wretched country is rent by treason and war."

Her words increased my anger.

"Miss Desmond," I said, "I am a soldier of his majesty, King George, and I hope to serve him well, but I can condemn the rebels as rebels only and not as men also. I hear that Mr. Washington and many of his officers are, aside from their lack of loyalty, most worthy persons."

These words had a bold sound, but I determined to adopt such a course, as I believed it would come nearer to allaying suspicion than any overwarm espousal of Britain's cause. This in truth seemed to be the case, for two or three of the officers murmured approval of my words.

"You seem to be as frank as you are bold," said Miss Desmond, coldly. "But perhaps it would be wise for you to keep these opinions from Sir William Howe."

"He has not yet asked me for my opinions," I replied; then adding as an apology for the rudeness, "but if any one could convert me by argument to the belief that the morals of the rebels are as bad as their politics, it would be Miss Desmond."

"Then," she said, somewhat irrelevantly, "you do not believe that all these men should be hanged when the rebellion is crushed?"

"Miss Desmond," I replied, "you cannot hang an entire nation."

"Fie! fie!" broke in Catron, "to talk of such a gruesome subject at such a time! Melville, acknowledge yourself one of Miss Desmond's subjects, and some with us."

"I yield willingly to such overwhelming odds," I said.

"You are just in time," said Catron, "for here comes Belfort, who is even more fierce against the rebels than Miss Desmond."

Belfort saluted Miss Desmond in his most courtly manner, but was chary of politeness to the remainder of us. It was evident that he wished to assume a certain proprietorship over Miss Desmond, but the gay crowd around her was not willing to submit to that, and Miss Desmond herself would not have allowed such cool appropriation. So among us we made Belfort fight for his ground, and, although it is wrong, perhaps, to confess it, I extracted much enjoyment from his scarce-concealed spleen. In this pleasant exercise we were presently aided by Marcel, who saw how matters stood as soon as he joined us, and turned all the shafts of his sharp wit upon Belfort.

But these passages at arms were soon broken up, as the time for the banquet arrived. The largest room in the house was set apart for the feasting, and the great table which ran almost its full length supported an array of gold and silver plate of a splendor and quality I had never seen before. In the adjoining chambers were stationed two of the regimental bands, the one to play while the other rested. Scores of wax candles in magnificent candelabra shed a brilliant light over gold and silver plate and the gorgeous uniforms of the gathering guests. Of a truth the British army lived well. How could we blame our ragged and starving men for leaving us sometimes?

Sir William, as a matter of course, presided, with the general officers on either side of him. But a seat or two away from him was a large man in civilian's dress. This man was of a noble but worn countenance, and I guessed at once that he was John Desmond. I soon found that I was right, and I wondered why Sir William had brought him to the banquet, but supposed it was for his daughter's sake.

Miss Desmond was near the upper end of the table, with Belfort by her side. Nor was she the only beauty at the banquet, as the wives and daughters of our rich Philadelphians were very partial to the British, whose triumph in American they considered certain. This fact was not a matter of pleasure and encouragement to good patriots.

I would have liked to be near Miss Desmond, as I wished to draw her out further in regard to her political principles. I did not understand why an American woman could be so bitter against the best of her countrymen, and moreover there is a certain pleasure in opposition. We soon grow tired of people who always agree with us. But it was not my fortune to be near enough to converse with her. Nevertheless I could watch the changing expression of her brilliant countenance.

The viands and the liquors were of surpassing quality, and under their satisfying influence the dinner proceeded smoothly. There was much talk, mostly of the war and its progress, and everybody was in fine feather. Despite the late success of the Americans in the north, there seemed to be no one present who did not anticipate the speedy and complete triumph of the British arms.

"Sir William expects to be made a marquis at least," said Blake, who was one of my neighbors, to me, "and if he should take Mr. Washington he would deserve it."

"Of a certainty he would deserve it if he should do that," I said.

Miss Desmond was talking with great animation to some officers of high rank, but my attention presently wandered from her to her father, and was held there by his square, strong, Quakerish face and moody look. This man wore the appearance of a prisoner rather than that of a guest, and replied but curtly to questions addressed to him, even when Sir William himself was the questioner. I was near enough to hear some of these questions and replies.

"It is a gay and festal scene, is it not, Mr. Desmond?" said Sir William. "It seems to me that the pinched condition of the rebels, of which we hear so much, would contrast greatly with this."

"You speak truly, Sir William," said Mr. Desmond, "but you do not say in whose favor the contrast would be."

I inwardly rejoiced at the bold and blunt reply, but Sir William only smiled. In truth, I soon saw that he and some of the high officers around him had set out to badger the old Philadelphian, which I deemed to be a most ungallant thing, as he was wholly in their power.

"Mr. Desmond still feels some lingering sympathy for his misguided countrymen, said a general. "But, perhaps, it is as well that he does, is it not, Sir William? They will need it.

"It is a characteristic of my countrymen to show patience and endurance in adversity," said Mr. Desmond, proudly.

"Let us attribute that to their British blood," said Sir William.

"And the bad qualities that they show," added a colonel, "we will attribute to their American birth."

"If you will pardon me for making the observation, gentlemen," said Mr. Desmond, with great dignity, "it was such attempts at discrimination, such reflections upon the American birth of British subjects that were among the many causes of this present unfortunate war."

I would have applauded the staunch old gentleman had I dared, and I listened without any reproach of my conscience for more, but Sir William's reply was lost amid a jangle of talk and the clinking of glasses. Moreover, at that precise moment an insinuating voice at my elbow asked me if I would have my wineglass filled again. There was a familiar tone in the voice, and, turning my head slightly I beheld the leering visage of Waters. At least there seemed to me to be a leer upon his face, though I am willing to admit that imagination may have played a trick upon me.

Either this man was dogging me, or it was a curious chance that put him so often at my elbow. But I preserved my equanimity and curtly ordered him to fill my glass again. This he did, and then passed on about his business, leaving me much vexed, and all the more so because I had lost the thread of the most interesting dialogue between Mr. Desmond and the British officers. Mr. Desmond's face was flushed, and there was a sparkle in his eye that told of much anger.

"They're worrying the old rebel," said Blake to me, "but he has a stern spirit, and, as he is aware that his opinions are known, it is not likely that he will try to curry favor."

"It seems to me to be scarce fair to treat him thus," I said.

"Perhaps not," he replied, "but it is not so bad as it would appear, for by my faith the old man has a sharp tongue and the spirit to use it."

"Do you have many such events as this in Philadelphia?" I asked, meaning the banquet.

"We do not suffer from a lack of food and drink," replied Blake, with a laugh, "and, on the whole, we manage to while away the hours in a pleasurable manner. But we have a bit of the real military life now and then also. For instance, the day we rescued you and Montague from the rebels we were out looking for the troublesome fellow Wildfoot and his band. A loyal farmer brought us word that he was lying in the woods within a few miles of the city."

"Did you find him?" I asked.

"No," said Blake, with an expression of disappointment, "but we found where he had been, for every horse and cow of the aforesaid loyal farmer had been carried off in his absence."

"It was not very far from serving him right," I said.

"From the standpoint of an American it was extremely even-handed justice," said Blake.

Now, this Wildfoot was a most noted partisan or ranger who had come up from Virginia, and, though I had not seen him yet, our army—and the British army also, I doubt not—was filled with the tales of his deeds, such as the cutting off of British scouting and skirmishing parties and the taking of wagons loaded with provisions, which last were worth much more to us than

Test for Yourself the Wonderful Curative Properties of Swamp-Root

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

To Prove What Swamp-Root, the World-Famous Kidney, Liver and Bladder Remedy Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of the "Blade" May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Prominent Men and Women Cured by the Great Kidney Remedy, Swamp-Root.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 11, 1902.

Having heard your Swamp-Root so highly recommended for kidney and bladder complaints, I wrote you for a sample bottle which came promptly, for which I thank you very much. So pleased was I with the sample that I bought from my druggist a supply, with the result that today my kidneys and bladder are as strong as any one's. The pain in my back left me and I feel like a new man.

I had been treated by doctors for uric acid and also for what they termed catarrh of the bladder and kidney trouble. As far as my own experience goes, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is a great boon to the human family, and although not in the habit of recommending medicines I feel it my duty to add my testimonial to the thousands of others recommending Swamp-Root.

Capt. Woolman Gilson
No. 1220 H St., N. W.

New York City, Nov. 9, 1902.

A little over a year ago I was taken with severe pains in my kidneys and bladder. They continued to give me trouble for over two months and I suffered untold misery. I became weak, emaciated and very much run down. I had great difficulty in retaining my urine, and was obliged to pass water very often night and day. After I had used a sample bottle of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, which you so kindly sent me on my request, I experienced great relief. I immediately bought of my druggist two large bottles and continued taking it regularly. I am pleased to say that Swamp-Root cured me entirely. I can now stand on my feet all day without having any bad symptoms whatever. You are at liberty to use this testimonial letter if you wish.

Gratefully yours,

Mrs. E. Austin.
359 West 19th St.

Dover, N. J., Nov. 12th, 1902.

I had both liver and kidney trouble for over three years. I tried the best physicians in Washington, D. C., Pittsburg, Cincinnati and Chicago, but received very little benefit until I commenced taking your great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, Swamp-Root. After taking the first bottle I noticed quite a change, which satisfied me that at last I had found the right medicine. I continued right on with Swamp-Root for four months, and by this time noticed such a marked improvement in my health, in every way, that I felt satisfied that I was cured. But, to be positive beyond a question or doubt, when in Chicago during July, 1902, I went to the Columbus Medical Laboratory, No. 163 State St., and had them make a thorough and complete microscopical examination which showed my kidneys and liver to be perfectly well and healthy.

H. L. Dunham
Ex-Mayor of Dover, N. J.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease; therefore, when through neglect or other causes, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, FATAL RESULTS ARE SURE TO FOLLOW.

Your other organs may need attention—but your kidneys most, because they do most and need attention first.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the world-famous kidney remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health.

Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable. Makes you pass water often during the day and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Unhealthy kidneys cause rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints and muscles; makes your head ache and back ache, causes indigestion, stomach and liver trouble, you get a sallow, yellow complexion, makes you feel as though you had heart trouble, you may have plenty of ambition, but no strength; get weak and lame away.

The cure for these troubles is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the world-famous kidney remedy. In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

Sample Bottle of Swamp-Root Sent Absolutely Free by Mail.

EDITORIAL NOTICE: If you have the slightest symptoms of kidney or bladder troubles, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you by mail, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root, and a book containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured by Swamp-Root. In writing be sure to say that you read this generous offer in the Toledo Weekly Blade.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

the taking of prisoners: for we could not eat the prisoners, though I have seen the time when I was sorely tempted to do so.

In consequence of these things, all patriotic Americans regarded Wildfoot with pride and gratitude. But, as the tale went, I had been so short a time in America it was not meet that I should know much about him; so I requested Blake to enlighten my understanding on the point, which he proceeded to do, and, to my great delight, gave a most marvellous account of the pestiferous fellow's misdeeds.

"He is here, there, and everywhere, chiefly everywhere,' said Blake; "and I must admit that so far his ways are past finding out. He is doing more harm to us than a big battle lost. What is most annoying is the fellow's impertinence. One afternoon he and his band rode up to the river within full sight of the city and stopped a barge loaded with soldiers. They could not carry off the men, but they took their muskets and bayonets and all their ammunition, and, what is more, they got away without a scratch."

I had heard of the deed. In truth, some of the muskets taken on that occasion by Wildfoot and his men found their way to our regiment, where they proved a most welcome and serviceable addition, for, as I have said before, the British always arm and equip their soldiers well.

Blake was going into further account of Wildfoot's exploits when he was interrupted by the toast. Very heavy inroads had been made upon the wine supplied by his majesty to his officers in America, and though the guests were not so far advanced into a state of hilarity as to render the absence of the ladies necessary, yet it was manifest that their spirits were rising. It was in truth fit that the toast-making should not be put off much longer, for, though the capacity of the British stomach is one of the wonders of the world, there is a limit to all things.

Sir William rose in a very stately manner, considering his deep potations, and called for a toast to his Britannic majesty.

"And may he soon triumph over his rebellious subjects here and wherever else they choose to raise their heads!" said Sir William.

My glass had been filled before this toast by the ready Waters, as those of all the others had been filled for them, and I was even compelled to drink it, I looked across at Marcel and caught his eye. It twinkled with humor. It was easy to see that he did not look at the matter in the same serious light as I, and that reconciled me to it somewhat. But as I swallowed the wine I changed the toast and said to myself:

To Be Continued.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. This signature E. W. Grove on every box, 25c.

Alcoholism in Mexico.

The remedy for the vice of alcoholism in this country is not to be found in prohibition, but rather in wise regulation in demanding purity and high quality in all alcoholic beverages, in the encouragement of the consumption of light wines and good beer, and in educating the youth of the land to understand the grave peril to health arising from the abuse of alcoholic drinks. As the demands of business men for sobriety, clear-headedness, punctuality and steadiness among employes grows so will alcoholic excesses receive the stamp of social disapproval. The railway corporations have to demand sobriety, and they are powerful educators of public opinion in this important matter. Business life here is taking on the complexity and strenuousness characteristic of business in all advanced modern countries, and a premium is thus placed on clear brains and unclouded minds. Forces most influential are at work in behalf of real temperance. Modern life cannot tolerate drunkenness.—Mexican Herald.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Recent Literature.

The following new issues have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. Please write to the publishers, not to us, for any further information.

From McClure, Phillips & Co., 141 East 25th Street, New York:

Youth is a volume by Joseph Conrad, containing three sea stories, all powerful, and told with great command of language.

Love and Leaven is a novel of New York life by Edward W. Townsend, whose Chimmie Fadden made him famous. It is a graphic and well-told story.

From The Arthur M. Clark Co., Cleveland:

Historic Highways is the general title of two volumes by Archer Butler Hulbert. The first concerns the most historic highway in America, Washington's road, widened by him in 1754, and extending across the Alleghenies from Cumberland on the Potomac, to Pittsburg on the Ohio. The next has for its title Braddock's road. They are excellent contributions to American history.

From The Macmillan Co., 66 Fifth Avenue, New oYrk:

From the Unvarying Star, by Ellsworth Lawson, is a novel of English rural life, well told, and very readable.

The Grey Wig is a volume of short stories by Israel Zangwill, the Jewish novelist. The sketches are realistic and interesting.

The Filigree Ball is the latest detective story by Anna Katherine Green, whose popularity is still unabated. It is a most interesting novel. Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis.

How to Make Money is a volume intended to show women who lack training for a professional or business career how to make a living. Doubleday, Page & Co., 34 Union Square, New oYrk.

A Rebuttal of Spiritism, by J. K. Hayward, is a book whose author declares the entity notion of mind unsupported except by tradition, and the latter is always found to be error when examined. He does not accept as possible the immateriality of spirits, remarks that God and soul are the only survivors of the immaterial which science has not rebutted. Peter Eckler, New York.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous services.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The Uncommercial Liszt.

Artistic folk frequently have somewhat vague notions about business. Some of them are quite ignorant of it, others utterly indifferent to it and others yet hate the very name of it. One of the last-named category was Liszt. He had returned from a successful tour, and Princess Metternich, the wife of the celebrated statesman and diplomatist, was questioning him regarding the concerts he had been giving abroad.

"I hear," she said, "that you did good business in Paris?"

To which Liszt gave the tart reply: "I only played some music there. Business—that I leave to bankers and diplomatists."

To another lady the musical cleric gave a still more sarcastic answer. "Ah, Abbe," she sighed, "what a great fortune you would make if only you could be induced to go to America to play!"

"Madame," returned Liszt, "if you stood in need of that fortune, believe me, I would go at once."—Collier's Weekly.

He Knew Better.

"I want to get some bird seed," said the customer in the seed store.

"No ye don't, smarty," replied the new clerk, recently acquired from the country, "ye can't joke me. Birds grows from eggs, not seeds?"—Philadelphia Press.

A PAIR OF RED SHOES.

By ELIZABETH AYRES.

"I've been possessed and haunted by those red shoes for weeks," my story-writing friend told me during one of his rare hours of loquacity. "The gleam of color from behind the grimy glass of a window first attracted my notice. I was in a car passing through a mean, colorless street, and the scarlet was like a flash from the greyness across my eyes. The car was going slowly and I noted the shoes hanging in a pawnbroker's window. It was but a fleeting glimpse, but they stayed in my memory and drew me back the next day to the place where they were displayed.

"They were so obviously out of their element in the sordid surroundings, they represented to me some trick of evil destiny. The pawnbroker's could not, by any flight of imagination, have been called a 'loan office,' as the more pretentious establishments of its kind are distinguished. It held the pitiful collateral of hopeless poverty. Broken and battered house furnishings and ancient ruins of garments filled its space, and the red shoes seemed like a bit of drift from the waters of luxury.

"They were dainty, satin-lined, fairy-like affairs; half-shoes with silken ties crossing the arched instep. They had the most frivolous of French heels, little pointed toes, and absurdly narrow soles. They hung on a nail, suspended above the battered collection in the window, dejectedly dangling toes downward, holding the pathos sometimes conveyed by inanimate things. I wondered how they could have strayed there. Reason told me they had been cast aside by some capricious child of fortune, and appropriated by one more thrifty, to be exchanged for whatever money they would bring. Scarcely anything is without its value somewhere, you know.

"Fancy wove about them a romance which would not assume a tangible form. In imagination I placed them on the eager, uncertain feet of some girl patrician just venturing across the threshold of world experience. I fitted them on a theatrical star, whirling in the dazzle of popularity, a butterfly fluttering on the brink of disaster. Every picture that limned itself on the canvas of my mind spelled tragedy. But the picture remained blurred, and its figures were wooden and meaningless.

"It was much ado about nothing," he said with a laugh. "A great stir about a pair of cast-off red snoes, in a pawnbroker's frequented by those to whom a few pennies meant brief surcease from hunger and cold, or the ruinous oblivion of intoxication. It was this very incongruity between the symbols of wealth and luxury and the wretched badges of poverty and misery that set my romance wheel to buzzing. I must have wound it up the wrong way, for its buzzing brought nothing but the beginning of a dozen stories which would not shape themselves to a climax.

"Those shoes were literally strung about my neck. The broker's was in a street included in my daily line of travel. If I walked through I could not pass the place without stopping. If I rode in the car, my eyes were on the alert for the gleam of scarlet. The shoes were offered for sale and their low price, fifty cents, was marked on them in plain figures. Still, they seemed to be a bad investment. Probably there were no Cinderellas in the neighborhood. I haunted the vicinity like an uneasy spirit, and my presence, which at first attracted attention, came to pass unnoticed. I found material for countless other stories, but it seemed impossible to fit the red shoes with either feet or fables.

"I swore to give up the chase. Figuratively speaking, I lifted myself by the collar in my endeavor to shake the cobwebs out of my befuddled brain, yet, I returned again and again to the fascination, revolving in a circle like one that is lost in the wilderness.

"At length there came a day—days have a way of coming—" he remarked whimsically, "while I stood before the pawnbroker's considering the unlimited and evasive possibilities of those red shoes, I was conscious of a companion window-gazer at my side. Something touched my elbow. I looked down. The something revealed itself as the head of a child. The head belonged to a little negro girl, clad in some sort of a shapeless garment, matching in color those limpish shoes, and the color was repeated by the shreds of scarlet ribbon tying her braids of kinky hair. She was so black she was like polished ebony, and her eyes, fixed on the red shoes, were big with longing. In an instant she stood revealed as the charm with which to lift the spell holding me slave.

"'Do you want those red slippers?' I asked.

"She flicked her lips with her tongue and hung her head. I heard a gasp, and the breath of a whisper saying, 'Yas, suh.'

"'Come on, then,' I invited, 'we'll go shopping.'

"We went into the broker's, and a woman, wearing the weird and unmistakably false hair front, favored by the middle-aged ladies who live in such localities, appeared from the dark depths of the shop. I bought the shoes and bestowed them upon the pickaninny with my blessing, mentally bidding them hail and farewell. We had hardly reached the sidewalk when a stout negro woman came into the scheme of things.

"'Yoh Rosebud,' she scolded. 'Whar yoh done been a-traipsin?'

"The child hugged the shoes to her calico breast and scowled defiance. Her mother turned to me.

"'Yoh done give her dem red slippahs?' she demanded.

"I confessed my guilt.

"'Fo' de Lawd sake!' she exclaimed; 'I got all I kin do to keep mah han's off dat chile. She's jes lahke her pa, nothin' but de bes' clo's is good nuff fo' de bof of 'em. Such stravagance! Rosebud, I got all I kin do to keep mah han's off yoh,' she repeated, looking black danger at her offspring.

"The child, with the cunning fostered by bitter experience, effaced herself, vanishing down an alley. Her mother showed so much real or pretended displeasure, I felt moved to apology.

"'You can sell them again,' I suggested weakly.

"The woman divided her face with a good-natured grin, and after some words of thanks, followed in the wake of Rosebud. I went on my way feeling a free man once more, for I had a belief that the black peoples' love of finery would keep the red shoes in Rosebud's possession.

"Oh, well, you know about the best laid plans and all the rest of it," he said with a sigh. "I avoided that section of the city until other things had made me forget my temporary madness, then, habit the strong, drove me back to my usual route. The moment the car was in the familiar street, I felt the old interest quicken and I watched for the pawnbroker's. The car obligingly stopped almost in front of the shop's door. My eyes were drawn to the window. There was the gleam of color. The shoes were back in their nail—those diabolical red shoes! They were there yesterday, they were there today, and I am bitten with the idea that they will be there forever; ghosts that will not be laid until I immortalize them in a story.

"Its a sad case," he concluded with assumed gravity. "You may be in the epitaph business before long unless that tale comes to light, and this will be a touching and fitting inscription:

"'Here lies a poor author, slain by a pair of red shoes.'"

A CURE FOR ASTHMA.

Asthma sufferers need no longer leave home and business in order to be cured. Nature has produced a vegetable remedy that will permanently cure Asthma, and all diseases of the lungs and bronchial tubes. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases (with a record of 90 per cent permanently cured), and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Asthma, Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis and nervous diseases, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail. Address with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

A Convenience for the Cook.

While the little implement shown in the drawing will be of special use in cherry-canning time it will have work to perform nearly every week in some household in removing seeds from raisins, for which it is adapated also. The one special feature which recommends this device is its simplicity, there being only the frame and plunger, with no springs or other mechanism to require extra care in washing. The frame itself is nearly triangular in shape, with a small concave pocket

formed just above the opening through which the seed or stone falls when driven from the fruit. The plunger is a small rod, sliding through an opening in the frame, and the lower end is arched and double pointed to give it a firm grip on the stone. To put this stoner in operation the fingers and thumb are inserted in the proper openings and a cherry is dropped into the pocket by the other hand, when the depression of the plunger will push the stone through the bottom. Then hold the implement at an angle over another receptacle, withdraw the plunger and the stoned cherry will fall from it into the dish. In larger sizes this stoner will work equally as well on plums and similar fruit.

PHARAOH'S DAUGHTER.

This picture represents Pharaoh III. and the Princess, his daughter. The three "top-knots" on the head of the King denote that he was the third of his house, and was also known as the good

Pharoah. His daughter is she who found Moses in the bulrushes. The stone is about 2½ feet high by 1 foot wide and 4 inches thick. It was found a few miles from Cairo about ten years ago, and is now in the possession of a gentleman of Atlantic City.

PASSING PLEASANTRIES.

INTANGIBLE.

As little Robert was leaving his auntie's she said:

"Give mamma my regards."

"Well, where are they?" inquired the little fellow.—Little Chronicle.

TWO MISSES.

"Living in the country now, eh?"

"Yes."

"Don't you miss the early morning noise and bustle of the city?"

"Well, when I miss the 7:03 train I do."—Philadelphia Press.

RATHER DENSE.

Wigg—He's rather dense, isn't he?

Wagg—Yes; he wouldn't recognize the point of a joke if he sat down on it.—Philadelphia Record.

CONDITIONS UNFAVORABLE.

"What would be the prospect for starting a secret society here?" asked the enterprising traveler in the Far North.

"Speaking for myself," replied the Esquimo, "it wouldn't work. We have only one night in the year, and, of course, I have to give that to my club."—Chicago Tribune.

RESPECT FOR HIS ANCESTORS.

"Yes," said the woman, "I'll give you something to eat if you'll saw that little pile of wood for me."

"I'd like to, mom," said Weary, "but this is Saturday."

"What has that to do with it?"

"Well, you see, one o' my ancestors was a Seventh Day Adventist, an' it wouldn't hardly be treatin' his memory right if I violated his religious scruples."—Brooklyn Eagle.

MORE THAN HALF

Suffer From Coffee Drinking.

Coffee does not set up disease with all people using it, on the other hand it absolutely does create disease in thousands and thousands of cases perfectly well authenticated and traceable directly to coffee and nothing else.

This statement may hurt the feelings of some coffee drinkers but the facts are exactly what they are.

Make inquiry of some of your coffee drinking friends and you may be certain, of one thing, one half of them, yes more than half, suffer from some sort of incipient or chronic disease. If you want to prove it's the coffee, or would prefer to prove it is not the coffee in these cases, take coffee away from those persons for from ten days to a month, don't change the food in any other way but give them Postum Food Coffee, and the proof of whether coffee has been the trouble or not will be placed before you in unmistakable terms.

A young lady in the St. Mary's Academy, Winnipeg, Can., says: "One of our teachers suffered a long while from indigestion. She was a coffee drinker. She became worse steadily and finally was reduced to a point where the stomach did not retain any food, then electricity was tried but without avail. She, of course, grew weak very fast and the doctor said the case was practically incurable.

"About that time I was attracted to a statement in one of the papers regarding the poisonous effect of coffee and the value of Postum Food Coffee. The statement was not extravagant, but couched in terms that won my confidence and aroused me to the belief that it was true. I persuaded our teacher to leave off the morning cup of coffee altogther and use Postum Food Coffee.

"A change took place. She began to get better. She has now regained her strength and is able to eat almost every kind of food and has taken her position as teacher again." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

BRILLIANTS.

But what if I fall of my purpose here?
It is but to keep the nerves at strain,
To dry one's eyes and laugh at a fall,
And baffled, get up and begin again,
So the chase takes up one's life, that's all.
—Browning.

If I were hanged on the highest hill,
Mother o' mine, O mother o' mine!
I know whose love would follow me still,
Mother o' mine, O mother o' mine!

If I were drowned in the deepest sea,
Mother o' mine, O mother o' mine!
I know whose tears would come down to me,
Mother o' mine, O mother o' mine!

If I were damned of body and soul,
Mother o' mine, O mother o' mine!
I know whose prayers would make me whole,
Mother o' mine, O mother o' mine!
—Kipling.

THE MEADOW LARK.

A brave little bird that fears not God,
A voice that breaks from the snow-wet clod
With prophecy of sunny sod.
Set thick with wind-waved goldenrod.

From the first bare clod in the raw cold spring,
From the last bare clod, when fall winds sting,
The farmboy hears his brave song ring,
And work for the time is a pleasant thing.
—Hamlin Garland.

THE FARMSTEAD.

Condensed Answers.

H., Creal Springs, Ill.: I have had many kinds of poultry and never found any that is as good as Buff Leghorns, and have them now.—M., Elmira, N. Y.

Tell H., that the Buff Orpington's are the largest and best-layers, and all-purpose fowls. Wyandottes are also good. Leghorns are good, but it takes too many to make a pound.—H., Red Oak, Iowa.

I have tried different breeds, and my experience is that the Langshans are the best layers for all seasons of the year, and equally as good for other purposes. They are a large fowl, and the meat is of an excellent quality.—C., Cairo, Neb.

For cold or roup in poultry, remove the sick ones by themselves; give one teaspoonful each of cayenne pepper, ground mustard and vinegar; mix thoroughly and add enough flour to roll stiff; make into a small roll about the size of a lead pencil and cut into tablets one inch long. These will keep all winter, and two or three will cure the worst cases. Open the bird's mouth and push a tablet down the throat. Grease the head, eyes and throat with equal parts of lard and kerosene mixed; feed lightly of soft food.—H., Red Oak, Iowa.

To keep poultry healthy, have a warm henhouse or roosts; keep drinking water, grit and nest boxes in this room; have it lined and perfectly tight, with scratching shed 8 by 10 or 10 by 12, with straw a foot deep. Throw grain in it and let them hunt for what they eat. Clean the henhouse three times a week; give the chickens a bust bath of insect powder at least once every two months. Change diet often for eggs.—H., Red Oak, Iowa.

M., Romulus, N. Y.: Steep hops or wormwood in vinegar; when cooled just so it will not burn, put on the sprained hock; bind a flannel cloth over hops around tight and saturate with vinegar.

B. M. M.: For caked udder, rub on honey, as hot as it can be borne, twice a day, after milking out all possible; wash the udder in warm water before milking.

S., Long Beach, Cal.: For fits in a dog, give a teaspoonful of salt and the same of lard, whenever he has a fit.

W., Bearcreek, N. C.: Give the horse one tablespoonful of honey and the same of sulphur twice a day for cough and cold.

Subscriber, Little, W. Va., and also W., Wildwood, Wash.: Corns are curable if you can get a blacksmith to shoe the horses with bar shoes so that the shoe does not rest on the corn.—W., Bella Vista, Cal.

To make fence posts last, fill in around the post with small stones instead of dirt, driving down snugly.—B., Evart, Mich.

S., Indian Springs, Ind.: For grease heel, keep the legs dry and cleaned with castile soap and soft water; then apply once a day, verdigris, one-half ounce; rum or proof spirits, one pint; mix and shake well before applying. Or, glycerine, four ounces; carbolic acid, one drachm; mix; apply twice a day. Let this also answer the question of E. M., Cedar Springs, Mich.—J. B., Evart, Mich.

O., Terre Haute, Ind.: To make your cherry trees bear fruit, take a sharp knife and in the last fortnight of June, make a square cut around the tree, just below the limbs; cut through to the wood, making two passes around the tree, one-eighth to one-fourth inch apart. This forms a callous similar to a graft, holding the sap in the top of the tree, making it sure to bear and more prolific. This applies to any fruit trees.—J. B., Evart, Michigan.

Inquirer: Calves' rennet is the stomach of the suckling, emptied of its contents and partly filled with salt, hung up and dried. It may be had of a butcher who kills them for shipping.—B., Evart, Mich.

Girdled Trees.

Editor Farmstead: Tell T., Osgood, Iowa, there are two ways of healing trees girdled by rabbits or mice. First, if enough living bark is left upon the grafted (or budded) portion, saw the tree off at the girdled place, and a shoot will grow, which will make a new tree. But if the bark of the graft is all eaten away down to the back of the stock, the new shoot would bear the "natural" fruit, mostly of poor quality. Second, get a keen, half-inch chisel so as to make a slanting cut through the bark and slightly into the wood, both below and above the girdled place. Now cut a half-inch limb from the tree, slightly longer than the distance between the cuts of the chisel. Shave bark and wood off one side, making a half-round stick, slope off the bark and a little of the wood on the round side to fit the chisel cuts, bend it a little so it will be shoved enough to enter the cuts, putting it in bark side down, now press it straight, making the two barks meet closely. Put in two or three of these bridges and cover the whole, girdling and all, with wax. If neatly done and soon enough it will succeed.—G., Arkport, N. Y.

Editor Farmstead—Some one wants to know how to save a girdled tree. I will tell of a remedy that, if applied before the wood has dried, I have never known to fail. Take the fresh droppings of a cow, and bind on the wound firmly. Any kind of old cloth or carpet will do for bandage. I was plowing an orchard once in June, the horse frightened and jumped sideways. The plow caught a tree that had apples on, and girdled it entirely. I treated it in the way described above and the tree matured its fruit that season. I saw the tree nearly eight years afterward, and it showed no signs of the accident.—M., Centerville, Iowa.

The Ozark Hog.

Editor Farmstead: Your Kentucky correspondent seems to think the Ozark hog is overrated. Perhaps he never saw any of the improved Ozarks. They are as much susceptible to improvement as any other variety of hogs, will cross with Poland and Chester or other varieties with the best results, and will still present the solid hoof, which is a novelty that not one man in a thousand ever saw. The claim as to the hardiness and health of these hogs was from close observation as a raiser, which warrants me in saying that they are exceptionally hardy in every respect and grow very large, with meat more calicoed—that is, fat and lean mixed.—M., Straughton, Ind.

Condensed Queries.

A young horse has a very bad cough and is short of wind; when he draws his breath he will jerk and often wheezes; sometimes is worse than others. There is some trouble with his kidneys; the water is very yellow and thick, and he often strains. When coughs he often switches and lays back his ears; has a very good appetite and is in good flesh. Will some one please give me a remedy.—W., Calvin, Pa.

Will some one tell me how to tan hides with the hair off to make leather that will do for harness and such purposes? How to get the hair off, to make it soft and pliable and how to color it black? And how can I remove the wool and tan sheep pelts?—W., Newton, Kan.

I have a young horse that keeps rough in the hair, but feels good, and he has a few large lice on him. How can I get rid of the lice and keep his hair down.—E., Mt. Union, Pa.

We have a very nice Maltese cat that seems to have some skin disease. He keeps up a continual scratching and scratches the fur off in spots, the place becoming sore. What can be done?—A., Almond, N. Y.

Will some Farmstead reader please tell what will stop sheep from scouring that started by being fed too much grain, oats; and also what will stop cattle that scour on the grass?—B., Charlotte, Mich.

Will some one tell me what to do for my horse's eyes? He can see another horse a hundred yards away, but cannot see anything near. He is totally blind in one eye. Just above the pupil of the other eye is a blue speck. He is a very valuable horse and I would like to find a cure.—B. J. W.

How are sanitary water closets constructed? Those which are of the crematory form, not the flush system. Is it necessary to dig a hole in the ground to form a vault? Can they be built adjoining a residence?—C. D. G.

I bought a mare 3 years old last spring, part Arabian and part Clyde. She is always poor and skinny, although she gets full feed (shelled corn). Her teeth are in good shape; don't think she has worms, and have not worked her too hard. What can I give her to gain flesh?—S., Pool Siding, Neb.

Can any one tell me what ails my horse, and what can I do for him? A week ago swellings came between the fore legs and under the belly, some of them as large as my hand. The last two days he has a cough. He is 10 years old, eats well, and is in good life; has had but little exercise.—C., Westville, Ind.

Not long ago we had a hard rain, accompanied by heavy thunder. The water in the stock pond the next morning was covered with a yellow scum which had the smell of sulphur. Will some reader tell what caused this deposit?—B. J. W.

What can be done with a russet apple tree, which is heavily loaded with fruit every year, but when about two-thirds grown they all drop off. I would like to know what to do to make it hold its fruit until matured.—S., Salem, Ill.

Will someone, who has had some success in raising turkeys, please tell me how to care for, and what food they need, when first hatched?—B., Brandon, Vermont.

Will some reader kindly tell me how to preserve eggs from summer till winter in large numbers? Which is the best way to keep with little trouble and expense? Are they as good after being kept as before?—F., Ether, N. C.

Will some one please give a tested recipe for making elder flower wine?—D., Skyles, W. Va.

My calves are dying. Will some one please give the disease and the remedy? The calves first take the scours and after a week and some times longer they commence swelling under the throat. When this swelled place is cut open it runs a yellow water, and the same between the hide and flesh; the blood was thick and black. The liver was full of hard knots, and the gall was about four times its normal size. They eat very little when they get this way and will live for several months.—Reader.

MACARONI WHEAT.

A New and Profitable Branch of Wheat Raising.

It looks as if the cultivation of hard varieties of wheat for the making of macaroni will soon be a recognized feature of farming in some parts of the United States.

Much has been said in the last year or two about the possibilities of these grains, but the experiments of last season in Nebraska appear to be conclusive. These wheats belong to a group different from that which has hitherto been cultivated in America. They contain less starch than the common wheat. The grains are large and very hard, like flint corn compared with the softer varieties.

These new wheats can be grown as winter wheats, and so can be adapted to most variations of climate in the United States. In Nebraska they were sown in the spring. While the yield was not equal to that of winter wheat, it was considerably better than most spring wheat. This was particularly the case with seed from Russia. Seed from North Africa proved inferior both in the quantity and quality. But it may happen that these African varieties will give a better showing in southwestern states. The grain takes kindly even to alkali soil and suffers less from lack of rain than American wheat.

Even if Americans should not take kindly to macaroni, there is a rapidly increasing demand for hard wheat in Europe. The supply is always deficient, and apparently must remain so until America fills the gap.

While a foreign demand is assured there is also a growing home market. The imported macaroni is not fresh and the domestic product made from soft wheat has been necessarily inferior. If there has been a considerable market under such conditions, it is reasonable to expect a much larger demand when American macaroni is equal to the best. The hard baked breads of Italy may also become agreeable to American taste when they can be manufactured in the neat, careful American way.

Altogether it looks as if the hundred experimenters who tried the new wheat under the direction of the agricultural station of Nebraska have made a distinct addition to American agriculture.

CATTLE MANGE.

Scab or Itch Bulletin From the Kansas Experiment Station.

Scab or itch, sometimes called mange, of cattle is caused by a minute mite, Psoroptes communis, var. bovis, that lives upon the surface of the skin and burrows in the epidermis. It does not attack other animals than cattle, although scab of sheep is caused by a similar parasite.

Scab or itch does not trouble cattle to a noticeable extent during the grazing season, when they are doing well on grass. Close observation is required to detect the disease in a bunch of cattle, but as soon as they are placed on dry feed, and cold weather sets in, the disease appears and, if the cattle are not doing well, in an aggravated form. Scab usually attacks young cattle, calves, yearlings and two-year-olds, but may attack cattle of any age if they are "out of condition." The first symptom noticed is an intense itching of the skin, usually in the region of the neck or shoulders. The animals lick themselves, dig at the skin with their feet or horns, rub against posts or barbed wire, often tearing the skin until it bleeds. The disease gradually spreads along the back, sides, and outside of legs, but does not attack the inside of the legs, thighs, or thin skin of the abdomen. In the early stages the coat looks rough; there is a scurfy condition; the scurf becomes mixed with a gummy exudate and forms crusts in the hair, sometimes one-half inch thick; the hair then comes off or it rubbed off the badly affected area, leaving bald patches of thick, callous, wrinkled skin. These patches often show first and prominently on the top of the neck, as if the neck had been calloused from wearing a yoke. After the hair comes off the parasites leave that part and the hair grows in again. Animals suffering from scab present a dejected and debilitated appearance and fall away rapidly in flesh; they do not eat well and spend a great deal of time and energy in scratching themselves.

Scab spreads quite rapidly through a bunch of cattle, especially if the cattle are not doing well. Six or eight weeks after the disease first makes its appearance is sufficient time to disseminate the disease pretty thoroughly. Thrifty, vigorous animals resist infection longer than others, and recover more quickly under treatment than debilitated animals. The disease is spread by direct contact and by contact with infected posts, feed-racks, walls, etc., against which infected animals have rubbed. The mites will live from a week to ten days in protected places, but are killed quickly by direct sunlight.

By scraping off some of the scabs, and especially the epidermis, from the infected part and placing the material in a clean, dry glass bottle, in a few hours minute white specks, barely visible to the naked eyer, can be observed crawling on the inner surface of the bottle. By the aid of a hand lens these mites can be easily recognized.

As soon as the disease is discovered in a bunch of cattle the affected animals should be isolated, and the infected quarters and rubbing posts disinfected with a five per cent solution of carbolic acid. Affected animals should be well fed and cared for and be salted with a mixture of one pound of flowers of sulphur mixed with ten pounds of common salt. To cure the disease, external treatment must be applied. If a large number of cattle are affected, the most satisfactory method is to build a dipping vat, through which the animals must swim in the dip used to destroy the mites. The vat should be forty feet long. Efficient remedies used for external application are some of the coal tar products, such as Car-sul, Chloro-naphtholeum, Zenoleum, Creolin, etc.; these are used in two and one-half per cent solutions with water; that is, one part of the medicine to forty parts of water. An effective and cheap dip is composed of lime and sulphur in the following proportions:

Flowers of sulphur	21 pounds
Unslacked lime	16½
Water	100 gallons

Make the lime to form a thick paste, sift in the flowers of sulphur and stir well; put this mixture in a kettle with twenty-five or thirty gallons of water and boil for thirty minutes at least; two hours will be better. The whole-looking mass allowed to settle, the clear liquid is drawn off and water enough is added to make one hundred gallons. All dips are more effective when used warm, from 100° to 110° F. A second dipping in two weeks will kill any mites that may have hatched from the egg after the first dipping. One dipping, if thoroughly done, is usually sufficient, however, to free a bunch of cattle from this disease.

Where only a few animals are affected, hand treatment can be resorted to, but it should be thoroughly done. The remedies can be applied with scrubbing brushes, cloths or sponges, and all scabs and crusts should be thoroughly saturated. The remedy should be applied warm, as in dipping. In dipping or hand treating, warm, sunny days should be selected for treating the animals.

ECZEMA, NO CURE, NO PAY.

Your druggist will refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Blind, Bleeding, Tetter, Old Ulcers and Sores, Pimples and Blackheads on the face, and all skin diseases. 50 cents.

Khartoum's Paper.

Khartoum is very shortly to possess its own paper. The native journal, Al Mokattam, has, by agreement with the government of the Soudan, established the first printing establishment at Khartoum, where all official documents will be printed. Most of the work will be in Arabic and French. There is also to be, in connection with the undertaking, a new journal—the first in the Soudan. At first it will be printed in Arabic, but later it is hoped to add an English section.—London Express.

STARK best by Test—78 YEARS. We WANT MORE SALESMEN PAY CASH Weekly Stark Nursery, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N.Y.

Free Cure For Consumption.

Famous Michigan Doctor Announces the Discovery of a Marvelous Mysterious Secret Compound That Almost Instantly Cures Consumption, Coughs, Throat and Lung Troubles.

**It Has Been Tried and Tested by State Officials and Great Medical Men Who Pronounce It the Grandest Discovery of the

HE CURES THE SICK

Makes the Lame Walk and Performs Modern Miracles Which Astound and Mystify the Doctors.

"I Want the Sick to Write Me," Says the Great Healer.

Tell the People My Services Are Free, So Are the Services of My 20 Eminent Specialists.

Tell Them They Can Be Cured At Home: That I Am Giving My Great Discovery To the World, That All May Be Well and Enjoy the True Blessings of Perfect Health.

PROF. THOS. F. ADKIN.

"My ambition in life is not money," says Prof. Adkin, the great healer, who is daily curing men and women of the very worst diseases after learned doctors have pronounced their cases hopeless. His method of treatment is somewhat mysterious, but the fact that he cures the sick, when all else fails, when the doctors lose hope and science despairs, is demonstrated beyond controversy. No matter whether you have Consumption, Kidney Trouble, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Dyspepsia or simply an ordinary cold or fever, they are all alike to Prof. Adkin. He cures them all, he cures you quickly, painlessly, permanently at your own home. He also tells you a secret method by which you may keep yourself in perfect health. Without exaggeration, it can be safely said that Prof. Adkin is the most interesting, remarkable and wonderful physician healer of the age. His only talk, his only thought is How to cure Incurables, to bring hope to the hopeless, joy, sunshine and happiness to the miserable and suffering. He is truly carrying on a grand work. He is President of one of the largest healing institutions in the world. He employs twenty eminent physicians and specialists to assist him with his work. He spends thousands of dollars every year in giving free advice and help to the sick. No matter where you live, the services of the best specialists are yours. All you have to do is to write a letter to Prof. Adkin describing your case, and he will immediately diagnose your disease and explain the proper home treatment for your speedy recovery. This will not cost you a single cent. No money is asked for this service, none is taken. If you are sick and want to make a donation for the purpose of carrying on the work, such will be thankfully received. Prof. Adkin will also send every sick person who writes him, within the next thirty days, a free copy of his wonderful new book, entitled "How to be cured and How to cure others." This book is highly endorsed by leading physicians, it contains invaluable information in regard to diseases and what to do in cases of emergency. It should be in every home. Remember it costs you nothing if you write to Prof. Adkin now.

Mrs. C. A. Brownell, of Dane, Oklahoma, writes: "I was tortured for months by terrible pains in my head, and this, together with loss of sleep, began to effect my mind. Your treatment has done wonders for me. I sleep well nights and those terrible pains in my head are gone. Thank God, hope has taken the place of despondency and I have a new lease of life."

Alex. Moffat, of 338 Brown St., Rochester, N. Y., writes: "When I applied to you for treatment I was as I might say a physical wreck, suffering from pains in the chest and stomach, also poor digestion and on the verge of nervous prostration. I had tried most everything and had about given up when I tried your treatment. My pains have gone, my nerves are strong and I feel like a new man. I wish you success in your noble work."

Mr. J. N. Purdy, Purdy's, N. Y., writes: "I have been suffering from severe stricture and bladder trouble for over three years. I was given up by my physician as incurable. My urine had to be drawn from me and the scalding and burning was intense. My suffering was almost unbearable. I took advantage of your offer and to my great astonishment I was relieved the second day. Your cures are certainly wonderful."

Mrs. M. A. Lynch, of 1522 Girard Ave., Los Angeles, Cal., writes: "Two months ago I was almost prostrated with insomnia and general debility, from which I had suffered sixteen years. I could sleep at most only two or three hours out of the twenty-four. I suffered with severe headache and neuralgia, could scarcely endure a sound. I feel like a new being. The results of Vitaopathic treatment in my case have certainly been wonderful."

If sick be sure to write Prof. Adkin at once for free help. Be sure to state the leading symptoms of your disease, how long you have been sick, etc. Your letter will be treated with the strictest confidence and receive immediate attention. Address Prof. Thomas F. Adkin, office 190 W., Rochester, N. Y.

To Clean a Sewing Machine.

Place it near the fire to get warm, that the congealed oil about it may melt, and then oil it thoroughly with paraffin. Work it quickly for a few minutes, then wipe off all the paraffin and dirt and treat it to a little more clean paraffin. Wipe it again, and after the application of a very little of the ordinary lubricating oil it will be ready for use. People often shirk the trouble of thoroughly cleaning their machines like this, but a clogged and "heavy" machine under this treatment will become like new, and its easy working will be an ample reward for any trouble incurred.

RUB ON **Painkiller**
and the Rheumatism's gone.

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Evolution.

E. L., Greensboro, N. C.: Evolution is the doctrine that the existing universe has been gradually developed by the action of natural causes in the immeasurable course of past time. What is true of the universe is true of the earth and all the other planets. The science of geology proves that the earth has passed through a process of development from a ball of melted matter to what we see now. In the rocks laid down at the bottom of ancient seas we find the fossils of the animals and plants that lived in those ancient ages. Not all forms of life existed at first; the lowest forms were first to appear. In the waters the first life was invertebrate—that is, without backbones—worms, corals and mollusks, or shell fish, like our oysters and mussels of today. Next appeared the fishes; ages after, the reptiles appeared. Then, after thousands of years, mammals (animals that suckle their young) came on the scene; and lastly came man. The same law of evolution from the lower to the higher took place in the vegetable world as well.

The evidence is overwhelming that, as the slow-circling ages succeeded each other, the higher forms of animals and plants were developed from lower forms through variation and natural selection. Man himself has learned to improve breeds of animals and plants and fruits for his use. The horses, cattle and hogs of today are vastly superior to those of a few centuries ago. Indian corn was originally a small plant, with only a few small grains on the one ear each stalk produced. Apples, peaches, tomatoes, potatoes, etc., have been developed in the same way.

To go back to the development of animals from lower to higher forms. The earliest fishes present undoubted reptilian traits, showing their development from the latter. The early reptiles had many characteristics of the birds, which had not yet appeared. Certain snakes of today have rudimentary hind legs hidden beneath the skin; the bones of the horse's ankle show that originally he was three-toed; the paddle of the seal has still toes that bear external nails; some of the smooth-skinned amphibians have scales buried in the skin; rudimentary teeth have been traced in birds showing their descent from the reptiles; and in man there are rudimentary organs which are entirely useless—like the appendix, for instance.

We cannot take the space to tell all that evolution means. It takes volumes to do this, and to advance the proofs. There is no reason to suppose that man was not evolved in the same way. His immediate ancestor was an animal living in trees, four-handed (that is, could use the hind feet for grasping), living on fruits and nuts, and possibly on smaller animals. We have not space to give the long array of evidence of this. For full information read the works of Darwin, Huxley, Tyndall, Spencer, Drummond, Carpenter, and others of the most eminent scientific men of the age. All educated men accept the doctrine of evolution in general, though some dissent to this or that portion. The above answer has been condensed from a volume on the subject, and expresses the views of evolutionists.

Navies of the World.

We have received several queries as to the strength of our navy, and of those of England and Germany. We give below an official statement from Capt. Sigsbee, the chief intelligence officer of the navy, furnished to the House of Representatives while the naval appropriation bill was under discussion. We have not space to give the names, displacement, guns, etc., of each vessel in our own navy. Capt. Sigsbee's statement is:

It appears that we have already in our navy 109 vessels, of 278,259 tons, and are building 44, of 300,484 tons. The "fleet in being" consists of 10 first-class battleships, 112,329 tons; 10 other battleships and coast-defense ironclads, 41,002; 2 armored cruisers, 17,415 tons; 2 first-class protected cruisers, of 14,750 tons displacement; 12 second-class protected cruisers, 47,100 tons; 23 unprotected and partially protected cruisers, 32,111 tons; 6 gunboats, 4,020 tons; 12 torpedo-boat destroyers, 5,259 tons; 25 first-class torpedo boats, 5,312 tons; 6 second-class torpedo boats, 285 tons; and 1 submarine of 75 tons displacement. The vessels building are 9 first-class battleships and coast defense vessels, of 6,428 tons; 8 armored cruisers, 111,800 tons; 3 first-class protected cruisers of 28,800 tons; 6 second-class protected cruisers, 18,600; 4 destroyers, 1,620 tons; 5 first-class torpedo boats, of 1,116 tons, and 7 submarines, of 840 tons.

The existing strength in vessels of the navies of the world powers, the prospective strength and the number of vessels and of tonnage in each is clearly revealed in he following table:

	Built.	Ton-nage.	Build-ing.	Ton-nage.
United States	109	278,259	44	300,484
Great Britain	546	1,401,018	78	400,854
France	359	1,000,945	38	213,332
Germany	205	382,715	20	100,713
Italy	200	244,008	15	97,057
Russia	220	351,400	55	158,186
Japan	142	238,028	22	9,900
Austria	100	102,985	5	45,100

We may add that, compared with the great navies of England, France and Russia, our own navy makes a poor showing. It is even less formidable than the fleet which Germany, never until recently ambitious to become a power on the sea, will have constructed within the same period. The German naval building program, originally intended for completion in 1905, and now to be carried out by 1900, contemplates 38 battleships. With the stimulus of suspected designs on the stability of the Monroe doctrine to produce a more liberal spirit in Congress, it is now regarded as likely that the authorization of a fleet approaching the German ideal of an offensive naval force will be an outcome of the next legislative session.

Bible in Many Tongues.

"I am trying to answer the question, how many times the Bible has been translated, and into how many different languages?" Will you please give me the information?"—W. J. B., Colorado Springs, Colo.

We doubt if any one can answer the question accurately. There are two great Bible societies in the world—the British and Foreign Bible society, and the American Bible society. The first is in England, and in the hundred years it has been in existence it has distributed no fewer than 180,000,000 copies of the Bible, whole or in part, in 400 different languages and dialects. The American Bible society prints the Bible, or parts of it, in between 200 and 300 languages and dialects. But it will not do to add these figures together, for the British and the American societies print in many of the same languages.

Surnames.

F. G. G. P., Petersburg, Tenn.: The word surname is from the French word "sur," meaning upon, and "nom," a name—that is, a name added to show the family to which one belongs. It means simply the family name. Take the case of a lady—Miss Anna Smith. Anna is the Christian name, which is hers individually; Smith is her surname, which shows the family to which she belongs. When she marries she takes her husband's surname in addition. Supposing she marries a man named Clayton, she then writes her name Anna Smith Clayton.

Pension Laws by Last Congress.

J. L. E., Santa Cruz, Cal.: If you will read the pension question in the Bureau of March 12, you will see that it referred to the last session of Congress. We did not undertake to give all those of the two sessions of that Congress. Here are a few of them, we repeating the first for the sake of completeness:

The general law of most importance was that increasing the pensions of maimed soldiers. The pension for loss of a hand or foot is now $40 per month instead of $30, as formerly. The loss of an arm above the elbow or a leg above the knee is now pensionable at $46 per month; and im the amputation was such as to prevent the use of an artificial limb, the rate is increased to $55 per month. Those who lost both feet will receive $1'0 per month instead of $72, while the loss of both hands is still pensionable at $100.

A second act is for the relief of widows. Under the law as it stood previously, a soldier's widow receiving a pension lost it forever by remarrying. The new law provides that, in case of the second husband's dying, the widow may be reinstated in the pension she formerly received on account of her first husband's service.

A third act increases the pension for total deafness to $40 per month, from $30, the former figure. A fourth increases the pension of all survivors of the Mexican war to the uniform rate of $12 per month. This is a service pension, paid to all survivors irrespective of their ability to provide their own support.

The fifth law grants to all survivors of Indian wars prior to the civil war, and to the widows of soldiers who were in these wars, a pension of $8 per month, without regard to their physical condition. This act, and the Mexican war pension act, put all our surviving soldiers of all wars before the rebellion on a service pension.

The Moon.

"Does the moon contain the elements of fire and water? If not, please explain the theory of its surface being of volcanic origin."—G. W. S., Trigonia, Tenn.

Fire and water are not elements. That old belief has not been held for hundreds of years. As to the volcanoes on the moon: The entire solar system—embracing our own, all the planets and their moons—was once a vast globe of melted material. As it cooled, it shrank, and the rotation on its axis increased. This resulted in a bulging at its equator, and the throwing off, by the rapidity of its motion, of a ring of matter around the equatorial region. This ring broke up, and gathered into a globe, thus forming a planet. Each of the planets was formed in this way. In a similar way, the moons of the different planets were formed, including our own. Being so small a sphere, the moon cooled down far more quickly than the earth, and her volcanoes are now extinct, while many of these on the earth are still active. Whatever water the moon may have had was long ago absorbed into her interior.

Voting in Ohio.

W. D. R., Liberty Center, O.: The law regarding the marking of the ballot in Ohio is this: If you wish to vote a straight ticket, make an X in the circle under the head of the ticket you wish to vote, without any other marking. If you wish to split your ticket, the law allows you to do in two ways:

1.—Make an X in the circle at the head of the ticket on which you wish to vote for the majority of candidates; then put an X before the names of the candidates on the other tickets for which you wisa to vote.

2.—Make no mark in the circle, but put an X before the name of the candidate for every office to be voted for, being sure not to mark candidates for the same office on two different tickets. This is a better way than the other, for there can be no dispute in counting the ballots over a ticket so marked.

Niagara "Running Dry."

"When did Niagara Falls run dry, and what were the circumstances? Who crossed at the foot of the falls on horseback over an ice bridge? I read somewhere that at one time a fierce east wind drove the waters of Lake Erie back so that the falls ran dry."—F. B. M., Kautz, Pennsylvania.

You are wrong in using the phrase "run dry." That could only be by all the water of Lake Erie running out. What you refer to is this: The American fall—that portion between Goat Island and the American shore—is higher than the Horseshoe fall, on the Canadian side, and the water is not nearly so deep. The ice coming down the river sometimes, at rare intervals, forms a dam across the head of the American fall, and much diminishes the flow of water over it. But the water on the Canadian side is too deep and too swift for the ice to catch on the bottom. If you will look on the fourth page of this issue, near the bottom of the sixth column, you will find an article headed, "American Fall Nearly Dry, March 22," which gives the facts. The ice dam continued about 24 hours, then was carried away and the water again poured over the American fall. Owing to the much greater volume of water passing over it, the Horseshoe fall is working back much faster than the American fall, and at soon it wears its way back to the head of Goat Island the American fall will be dry permanently.

A heavy northeaster, by piling up the waters at the western end of Lake Erie, diminishes by a foot or more the water going over the falls, that is all.

Hannibal.

"Where was the birthplace of Hannibal?"—N. L., Exeter, Neb.

Hannibal was a Carthaginian general and statesman, born B. C. 247, died B. C. 183. Carthage was a city and its tributary country on the northern coast of Africa, in the northeast corner of what is now called the country of Tunis. Carthage was the great commercial and military rival of Rome. Hannibal, when 9 years old, went with his father Hamilcar, who conquered Spain as far as the Ebro. In B. C. 221, Hannibal was placed in command of the Carthagenian forces. In 219, after a siege of eight months, he captured Saguntum, the only city in Spain remaining unsubdued. As Saguntum was an ally of Rome, the latter demanded that Hannibal be surrendered to her. Carthage refused, and Rome declared war. This began the second Punic war. Hannibal's object was the conquest and destruction of Rome. In the spring of 218, with 90,000 infantry, 12,000 horse and 37 elephants, he started from New Carthage, which is now Cartagena, Spain, passed northeasterly, crossed the Rhone, marched to the Alps, which he crossed in fifteen days, and descended into Italy from the north. He captured Taurinium, now Turin, defeated a Roman army under Scipio, and afterward another under Sempronius. In B. C. 217 he crossed the Appennines and defeated the Romans at Lake Thrasymene. Fabius was now put in command of the Roman forces, and by his tactics of delay saved the city. At the battle of Cannae, Hannibal, with 50,000 men, defeated 80,00 Romans. Hannibal overran southern Italy and wintered in Capua, but that rich and luxurious metropolis destroyed the discipline and health of his troops, many of whom deserted. Meanwhile, the Romans had been making headway against the Carthaginians in Spain and Sicily. An army approaching to aid Hannibal was defeated and destroyed, and Hannibal was compelled to return to Africa, to meet Scipio, who had conquered Spain and then moved against Carthage. The latter defeated Hannibal, and peace was made on most humiliating terms for Carthage. The Romans plotted against Hannibal's life, and he fled to Asia. In 187 he went to the court of Prusias, king of Bithynia, and endeavored to induce him to declare war on Rome. The Romans demanded that Hannibal be given up to them, and the king ordered this done. Hannibal took poison and died a suicide

Drinking Water.

"Please tell me whether distilled water is superior to the best spring water. Is it a fact that a person will be more healthy, less subject to disease and live longer by using distilled water? What are the opinions of the best physicians on this subject?—C. N. T., Lomax, Va.

All water obtained from streams, springs or wells contains a greater or less amount of mineral matter, as a rule. In limestone countries it contains the carbonate of lime, for instance. But lime is one of the constituents of the bones, and it is argued that water with lime is beneficial. However, the body gets all the lime it wants from bread, as wheat contains lime salts.

The danger in using natural waters, from streams, springs or wells, is that of organic impurities, not only chemical ones, but harmful bacteria. Contaminated drinking water is the most common source of infection by typhoid fever, for instance. However, it is not necessary to distil water to remove these impurities. Boil it briskly for 30 minutes, removing all scum that rises, and then put it through a good filter, and there is no possible danger from bacteria. It is the opinion of the best medical authorities that absolutely pure water is really the best; but either boiling or distilling drives off the carbonic acid gas held in the water, and renders it flat and tasteless. This is the principal objection from people who use boiled or distilled water. It is really not a val'd one; but taste plays a powerful part with humanity.

The Puritans of England.

"Please give me a description of the Puritans of England during the Elizabethan age and Cromwell's protectorate."—C. B., Ferrysburg, O.

An act of uniformity in religion was passed by parliament in 1558, but was only partially enforced for seven years, most of those who refused to conform to the ceremonies of the church still remaining in it. At the first convocation of the clergy in 1561, a motion to abolish the ceremonies objectionable to the Puritans was lost by only one vote; and its rejection was due to the strong influence of Queen Elizabeth and the archbishop of Canterbury, and to the fear that the change would relieve Catholic non-conformists as well as Protestant ones. In 1565, the law began to be more rigidly enforced against the non-conforming clergy, many were deprived of their places, and many were imprisoned. In 1593 an act was passed to enforce conformity by the laity, requiring attendance at the parish church of all persons over 16 years of age, on pain of banishment, and of death for continued disobedience. James I and Charles I enforced the laws against nonconformity with great severity. Then came the English revolution, the execution of Charles I, and the choice of Crimwell as Lord Protector. This was a victory of Puritanism over its foes, and the Puritans enjoyed worship without molestation, while the ceremonies of the church of England were proscribed. The restoration of the monarchy re-established the latter, and the revival of the penal laws against the dissenters. It was not until the reign of William and Mary that English dissenters enjoyed real toleration.

Cost of Spanish War.

"What arrangement, if any, has the United States to get back the money spent to liberate Cuba from Spain, or was it to be a donation?"—J. P., Holgate, O.

The total money cost to the United States was about $200,000,000. Cuba has never been asked to pay it, and never will—for such a sum is far beyond her ability at present.

Legal Tender.

"What was the legal tender bill of 1862? What is meant by legal tender? Who introduced this bill? What was its effect upon the finances of the United States? What is your opinion as to the possibility of carrying on the war of the rebellion without the passage of the legal tender bill?"—G. L. K., Grimms Landing, W. Va.

"Legal tender" means any form of money that the law compels persons to accept in payment of an obligation. From the foundation of the government up to 1862, only gold and silver were legal tender. The act of February 26, 1862, was the first that ever made paper money a legal tender. The measure was not introduced by any one man, but was prepared by the House committee on ways and means. This was the law authorizing the first issue of greenbacks. There is no doubt the members believed it to be a wise measure, but experience has shown that it was not. The government of any country should do no more than to coin metal money, and make it legal tender. It should not issue legal tender paper. The effect was that the people lost uncounted millions by the depreciation of the greenbacks, and the financial derangements until the greenbacks were brought up to par value in 1878. The government should have issued bonds and sold them for what they would bring, to get money to carry on the war. It would have been as good a plan as that which was adopted, and would have kept the gold dollar the standard of value, instead of the fluctuating standard of the greenback dollar. Every greenback in existence now should be paid off, or funded in long-time bonds. The legal tender money would then be coin, and all credit money should be issued by national banks. France has long practically this system for years, and it has proved its efficiency.

The Venezuela Trouble.

"What countries does Venezuela owe, and how much to each? Is the debt a debt one nation owes another, or is in individual debts among the citizens of these countries, which are taken up by the nations? If it is a debt owned by one nation to another as a nation, what is it for? I refer to the recent controversy."—W. L. F., Barton, Ill.

So far as we know, there has never been published a list of all the claims presented by various countries against Venezuela. The main ones are debts due by the government of Venezuela to subjects or citizens of other countries. Of these the principal one is that of the German railroad, built at a cost of $10,000,000, upon which Venezuela guaranteed 7 per cent interest, a figure reduced in 1895 to 5 per cent. This interest Venezuela has defaulted for several years.

Great Britain's ostensible claim covers a number of items growing out of the Venezuelan government's appropriation of British railroads. Another reason for England's activity against Venezuela is her desire to secure the ownership of Patos island, on which England recently raised her flag and which has been in dispute many years.

The Patos island question was reopened last year by the action of the Venezuelan gunboat Augusto in capturing certain British subjects on the island. England protested, when Venezuela replied by reiterating her long standing claims to the island.

Venezuela bases her claim to the island on its proximity to the coast of Guaira, from which it is distant only three miles; that the International law institute has defined the territorial sea as six miles, whereas the island of Patos is more than ten miles from Trinidad, the nearest British possession; further, that the treaty of March, 1845, "explicitly confirms the title of Venezuela over all the islands near her coast which were under the dominion of Spain in the initiative period of Venezuelan independence."

Great Britain has advanced the contention that when she conquered the Island of Trinidad in 1797 sovereignty over Patos also was obtained and so recognized by the Madrid government and that Patos has remained in the peaceful possession of Great Britain for more than a century, during 70 years of which time Venezuela advanced no counter-claim.

Isla de Patos, or Duck island, lies to the westward of the British island of Trinidad, in the mouth of the Dragon, as the channel which separates it from the latter island is called. It was discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1498, when he was on his third voyage to America.

While the island itself is comparatively insignificant, being but a mile or so in extent and having no importance of settlement on it, still it occupies a strategic position with relation to the Caribbean entrance of the great gulf of Paria and Trinidad's important harbor, port of Spain. A fort and guns established on Patos could command the channel most effectively. Great Britain is of course fully alive to the importance of holding such an outpost, which is undoubtedly of more value to her than to Venezuela.

Wales.

"What caused Wales to lose its independence and become part of Great Britain?"—M. E., Mt. Olive, Ill.

Wales, in its entire history, never was really an united people. When the Romans invaded Britain in A. D. 43, Wales was inhabited by three independent tribes of Britons, who were practically savages, like our Indians. The Romans repeatedly invaded Wales, but the tribes were not subdued. Many natives from England fled there from the Romans, and later from the invading Saxons. During the eighth century (A. D. 701 to 800) Wales was divided into a number of petty kingdoms. In the ninth century it was nearly all brought under the dominion of Roderick the Great, who divided it into three parts, which on his death, he left to his three sons. About A. D. 1000 Athelstan, king of England, so far conquered the country as to compel it to pay an annual tribute. About 940 it was united under one king, Howel the Good. At his death it was again divided, and from that time the people of Wales were continually at war with the English and the Danes or with each other. King Harold of England compelled them to pay tribute, which they refused to Harold's successor, William the Conquerer, who invaded the country and compelled submission. From that time English kings claimed Wales, though the Welsh were constantly rebellious and also continually fighting among themselves. In 1217 Lewellyn of Gryffyth obtained the sovereignty of the greater part of Wales and was acknowledged prince of Wales by Henry III, the English king. In 1282 Lewellyn rebelled, was defeated and slain. His brother David was captured and executed as a traitor and from that time Wales has been a part of England.

The Wandering Jew.

"We are sometimes told of a man in the eastern countries who has lived since the time of Christ. He is known as 'The Wandering Jew.' Please tell us what you can of him."—H. E. P., Bono, O.

What the world knows certainly is that there never was such a person in reality. The legend is one of the thousands that grew up in the ages of ignorance and credulity, when reason, knowledge and research were all crushed to the earth by the strange dominance of superstition on religious subjects. The old legend has many different forms. Perhaps these two are as good as any, to illustrate this phase of superstition:

The first is that he was a Jew of the tribe of Naphthali, born seven or eight years before Christ. He ran away from home to accompany the three wise men, who were guided by a star to the stable at Bethlehem. He went from there to Jerusalem, where he told the story of the visit, and thus caused the massacre of the innocents. Being a carpenter, he was employed to make the cross on which Christ was crucified, who passed his workshop on the way to Calvary. The soldiers begged him to allow Jesus to enter his shop for a few minutes' rest, while on the way to Calvary, which he refused with contempt and insult—a story which is its own refutation.

Another story is that he was shoemaker sitting at his bench as Jesus passed, and refused to allow him to sit down and rest. According to both silly legends, Jesus bade him to traverse the earth without stopping or resting, until the second coming. The first mention of the Wandering Jew was made in the thirteenth century—1200 years after the crucifixion. There have been many works of fiction written on it, the most noted of which are Eugene Sue's "Wandering Jew" and General Lew Wallace's "Prince of India."

The Moon's Influence.

"In your answer to C. G. L., on the 'Moon's Influence,' you admit that the moon causes the tides, a flow of water. It certainly causes similar tides in the atmosphere, currents of air. Now it may be a superstition that currents of water and air have any influence on the weather, and that the weather exerts any degree of influence on vegetation."—F. S., Goodell, Ia.

Unfortunately, the trouble is with yourself, not with the editor. You did not read the answer to C. G. L., with any attempt to understand it. What we do not believe, and what scientific investigation has proved baseless, is that the PHASES of the moon have any effect on vegetation or on anything else on the earth. What we were objecting to is the superstition that certain things will happen if things are planted, or other things done, in the "dark" of the moon, and that the reverse will happen if planted or done in the "light" of the moon.

Gravitation is proportionate to mass. It is an attraction between two bodies, proportioned to the mass of each. This attraction by the moon produces tides of the ocean. It may possibly produce tides in the atmosphere, but so far the evidence is negative. If the air were heaped up under the moon, as the waters are, there would be more atmospheric pressure under the high tide, hence more atmospheric pressure, hence a higher barometer; but the barometer does not show a variation every twelve hours, as do the tides of the sea.

Remember, too, that the moon is overhead on the meridian of every place on the globe every 25 hours; hence its effect on weather, if any, must be daily, not monthly.

But, as we said before, what we are opposing is the superstitions about the "light" and "dark" of the moon, the "sign" in which it may be, and all that silly rot, which men of the twentieth century should be too intelligent to believe. The effects of gravitation between the moon and earth are scientifically demonstrated, and accepted by all. But these other superstitions are not based on the moon's attraction, but on how much or how little of her light which is in sunlight is visible to us. Gravitation has nothing to do with this. See if you can not realize the distinction between the two; if you can, then there is some hope that you may be able to understand what we are driving at.

Miscellaneous.

D. D., Townsend, O.. We are unable to tell.

E. S., Jerome, Ia.: We know nothing concerning the organization.

B. H., Brazil, Ind.: Don't know. We keep no record of criminal affairs.

G. M. S., Dodd, W. Va.: The editor is not allowed to give addresses in the Bureau.

A. L. W., Ago, W. Va.: We do not know. Write to the secretary of state at the capital and inquire.

D. M., Straughn, Ind.: We should be glad to tell you, but no biography of him has been published.

H. H., Litchfield, Pa.: Dr. Lorenz's assistant has just located in Chicago, but we do not recall his name.

S. M., Omaha, Mo.: No such transaction ever occurred, and such a thing could not occur under our financial laws.

P. F., Pomeroy, O.: There is nothing, a bookbinder informs us, will remove discolorations caused by water drops, unless you can use black ink to color them.

J. C. V., South Bend, Ind.: The great Nile dam is at Assouan. We printed a full description, with engraving, on August 28 of last year.

D. T., Middle River, Iowa: The author of "The Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America" was Henry Wilson, Vice President under Grant.

N. B. S., Mannington, W. Va.: There never was a law prohibiting a banker from being a member of congress. Why should such an absurd provision be made?

W. J. B., Hillhurst, Wis.: President Johnson's wife was Eliza McArdle, and we infer that she was of Scotch-Irish descent.

C. S. L., Galatia, Ill.: It is impossible to give space to print the articles of confederation. They are given in most works on civil government, and in many school histories.

J. B., Gravity, Ia.: We think you are mistaken in supposing there is more crime among Germans than other nationalities. The records do not bear out the assertion.

C. H., Champaign, Ill.: Peter Dunne, a Chicago writer, has made considerable reputation by a series of papers purporting to chronicle the savings of a Mr. Dooley, an Irish saloonkeeper.

D. S. O., Edmundson, Tenn.: The use of nickel in armor plate (which, we presume, you mean) is not a secret, but is covered by a number of patents owned in America, and not in Wales.

J. M. S., New Melle, Mo.: Write to the Postmaster General in Washington, inclose the letter to him, and ask that an inspector be sent to make an investigation.

D. E., Morristown, O.: There is no acid used on furs to preserve them, but naphthalene or moth balls. Bisulphide of carbon (not an acid) is used to kill burrowing animals.

W. A. O., Mechanicsville, Iowa: We know nothing whatever of the firm, and if we did, the editor is not allowed to answer such questions. Please read the rules above.

N. B., Hoodoo, Tenn.: Write only on one side of the paper and don't use the phrase "song ballad," which is absurd. The poem you send is hardly a song, and certainly is not a ballad.

H. N., Brinkhaven, O.: When candidates for rural mail carrier are examined, the highest is certified to the postmaster of the originating office, who sends it to the postoffice department, which makes the appointment.

L. C., LaGrange, Ind.: Quite a number of patents have been taken out by women in the United States. The inventive faculty is not one of sex, but of originality and brain power, and these belong to women as well as men.

M. S. L., Ottawa Lake, Mich.: The Amazon river, the largest in the world, is over 3,000 miles in length; no accurate measurements have ever been made, so as to determine it exactly. The Mississippi proper is 2,630 miles long; the Mississippi to its junction with the Missouri, and then to the sources of the latter stream, is 4,200 miles.

A. P. W., Van Wert, Iowa: The dependent pension law of June 27, 1890, provides that the widows of soldiers pensioned under it, who were married after the date of the passage of the act. The act of March 3, 1899, provides that no widow of any soldier, married after its passage, shall be pensionable, except in the case of soldiers of the Spanish and Philippine wars. We are tired of repeating this over and over again.

Doubtful!

Mamma—Johnny, I left 10 cents on this shelf a little while ago. Did you take it?

Johnny—Yes'm. There's a poor old hunchback man that has a big family to support, and I gave it to him.

Mamma—Ah, and where did you see this poor man?

Johnny—He came to the door sellin' candles an' things.—Philadelphia Press.

Say-"I'm Sick"

And I Will Supply You With a Cure.

I ask for no money—just a postal; just say that you need help.

I will mail you an order—good at any drug store—for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. You may take it a month on trial. If it succeeds, the cost is $5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself—and your mere word shall decide it.

Over half a million sick ones have done what I ask of you; and 39 in each 40 have paid for the treatment gladly, because they were cured.

I don't know your condition, nor how difficult your case. That doesn't matter. If you will make the test, and be fair with yourself and me, I am willing to take the risk.

My success comes from strengthening the inside nerves, which operate the vital organs. I have spent my life in learning how to do it. A weak organ means weak nerve power. It is like a weak engine that needs more steam. To doctor the organ is useless; what it needs is power to act. My Restorative alone brings back that power, and in most of these diseases no other way can cure.

My book will tell you why.

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, box 628, Racine, Wis.

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book No. 2 on the Heart.
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys.
Book No. 4 for Women.
Book No. 5 for Men (sealed)
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

Newspaper Man's Story of an Alarm Clock.

Philadelphia Telegraph.

"Investment without sufficient investigation is a bad thing. Hereafter, in all my business calculations I will look with a calculating eye upon all things no matter how favorable they seem, and I intend to examine pro and con every financial deal in which my money plays a leading part."

So spoke a certain young newspaper man of this city a few days ago.

Continuing, he said: "A short time since I found that the sand man was sprinkling more than a fair share of the sugar substitute into my eyes. As a consequence I had great trouble in arising in the early morn. It was imperative that I be out and on the street by 7 o'clock in the morning, but somehow I always reneigged on the deal; so I took me to the jewelry store and bought me one of those round tin affairs with a dome on top, which, if I remember correctly, are termed alarm clocks. That night, on account of a trifling matter of collar buttons, hair pins and hash, I changed my boarding house.

"My new domicile fronted on an uptown street right around the corner from Ridge avenue. I noticed as I passed the place that a large saloon was located at the junction of the two streets. I retired to dream sweet dreams of having more money than I could give away. My alarm clock, fully primed, ticked regularly away on the bureau. I was just beginnig to have J. Pierpont Morgan beaten to death, and I forgot how many libraries I had given way—all in my dreams, of course, when I was aroused by a voice that was a cross between a bull and a foghorn.

"'Ship ahoy!' came in brassy tones from the street. The vibrations caused my windows to tremble in their sashes.

"'Where away, me lords?' cried this terrible voice, even louder than before.

"'The king! the king!' exclaimed a dozen rough voices in unison.

"'Rats,' said I to myself. 'I must still be a dreaming, and this time I'm at the Court of St. James. Let's see what all this is about.' So out of bed I jumped, and going to the window I looked about me. There in front of the saloon were thirteen or fourteen big mill teams. On the corner stood their drivers and in the center a huge fellow who fair rivaled the description of Porthos in Dumas' Three Musketeers.

"It was he who was the king I felt sure, and so it afterwards proved. The crowd of teamsters adjourned to the saloon, called by them the 'Half-Way House,' because it is equi-distant from Manayunk and the heart of the city. Inside the men drank, outside the horses nozzled each other in the watering trough. Just then the alarm clock went off. That reminded me to wind it up, but to my astonishment I could not turn the spring the fraction of an inch. This state of affairs continued for two days. The teamsters, with their 'king,' arrived promptly at their wayside inn at 6:30 o'clock. Then the alarm went off and the spring would still be as tight as ever. So I decided to watch for an explanation.

"I arose at 6 o'clock and sat down by the timepiece. The noise of the approaching teamsters soon put me on the sharp edge of excitement. Then came the hail, 'Ship ahoy!' and 'Where away!' Well, sir, you may book me as a second Ananias, but the voice of the leather-lunged 'king' was so strong that the vibrations caused in the air by the first cry came through my open window and circled about the key of the spring and forced it half-way around. The second second howl finished the work. I am convinced that had the man uttered another word the spring could not have stood the strain. So you see the alarm clock investment was a foolish thing. It cost me a one-spot, and I reap no benefit, for the drivers are my alarm clocks now."

"I'd like to come up and see that clock," spoke up one who had listened to all this.

"Sorry, old man, but I gave it away yesterday."

May and December.

Our great-grandfathers had a way of announcing marriage ceremonies which would hardly find favor nowadays. The following cases in point have been unearthed:

On Aug. 22, 1782, at Bath, Captain Hamilton, aged 28, married Mrs. Monson, an aged lady of 86, but possessing rank and much wealth."

"Robert Judge, of Cooksborough, Ireland, aged 95, to Miss Annie Nugent aged 15. Robert Judge was an officer in King William's army and was wounded in the nose."—London Daily Express.

SENT FREE TO MEN

A Most Remarkable Remedy That Quickly Restores Lost Vigor to Men.

A Free Trial Package Sent By Mail To All Who Write.

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who write the State Medical Institute. They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood, that the Institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness, resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele, or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

"No Man Is Lost—There Is a Sure Cure for Every Weak Man."—Dr. Robinson.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 2462 Elektron Building, Fort Wayne, Ind., stating that you desire one of their free trial packages will be complied with promptly. The Institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The Institute makes no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

OUR DRINK BILL.

New York Commercial-Advertiser.

The American nation's "drink bill" reached high-water mark last year, according to the annual estimate by the American Grocer of the retail list of stimulating beverages consumed during 1902. Since 1880 the use of alcoholic be

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1903.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.... ....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID:
Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.
SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address,
THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

Circulation Last Week. 163,000

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We mailed last week to subscribers whose time expires in April, a proposition for renewal; also special terms for clubs, good during April only. It is certain that the proposition will be generally accepted, and those who have not yet received it, should write us for a duplicate.

We have finally mailed all curtain orders due for premiums to date. We have a limited number over, which we will supply to those of our subscribers who want extra pairs to match, at 80 cents a pair, sent postpaid by mail.

A HEGIRA TO CANADA.

The eyes of many American farmers in the western states are turned to the Canadian Northwest. We are receiving many inquiries concerning Canadian lands, and the conditions on which that government sells or grants them to bona fide settlers, from the readers of the Weekly Blade. That paper has 162,000 circulation every week, and a large proportion of its subscribers in the west are farmers, of course. These inquiries come from all parts of the trans-Mississippi region, but more from the northern tiers of states, where the climate and soil are of the same general character as those of Northwestern Canada.

The figures of the Dominion government show that 40,000 American farmers emigrated from the United States to the Canadian Northwestern territories and provinces last year. With their families, this means an exodus of 150,000 to 200,000 Americans within a twelvemonth, who must perforce abandon their citizenship in the United States and take the oth of allegiance to Edward VII., "King of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British dominions beyond the sea, and Emperor of India."

Yet these are probably but the vanguard of the Americans who will within a few years abandon the United States and settle under the flag of St. George. The wheat-raising area available in the Canadian Northwest is said to be 400,000 square miles, which is four times the total area in the United States devoted to this crop. As yet only one per cent of the Canadian area is cultivated; but the yield is one-tenth that of the whole United States.

Aside from the loss of so many valuable citizens to this country, this movement means that Great Britain, within a decade or two, will be independent of the United States fer her breadstuffs. She will obtain her food from her own dependency, Canada, instead of from us. This will be a change whose importance to our export trade can not well be estimated. It makes the patriotic American, who recalls our history in the first half of the nineteenth century, regret that in 1844, when the Democrats went into the campaign with "Fifty-four forty or fight" as the battle cry, the President and Congress they elected had not the nerve to insist on that boundary, which would have given to the United States a large share of the area now being occupied by self-expatiated American farmers.

MISSION WORK IN CHINA.

Major General Chaffee, in an address before the New York Methodist Social Union, frankly told his hearers that while in Pekin, he took occasion to talk with many prominent Chinese, and that he did not find "a single inteligent Chinaman who expressed a desire to embrace the Christian religion." He also added that "the masses, too, are against Christianity."

Dr. Gamewell, one of the field missionaries, did not criticise Gen. Chaffee's statements, but added that he sees hope for China "in the education of her youth under Christian auspices." This is an extraordinary admission to make. Does not Christianity appeal with sufficient force to mature minds, and is its only chance that of indoctrinating children in their early years, before their reasoning powers are developed? Has the day of the rapid conversion of whole nations passed away, like the age of miracles? In the early Christian centuries, the spread of Christianity was marvelous. So was that of Mohammedanism, when the camel-driver of Mecca appeared. Or is the difficulty a racial one?

"LET NO GUILTY MAN ESCAPE."

Some half-dozen trained postal inspectors, including the men who so thoroughly exposed the Neely frauds in the Cuban postal service, are hard at work unearthing a conspiracy for plunder in the Postoffice department at Washington. It will take months to arive at the details. The salient fact is the admitted proof that a ring has existed for years in the department, though which certain men in official station, in the enjoyment of only moderate salaries, have grown rich withing a few years.

This ring had its origin during the last Cleveland administration, from 1893 to 1897. There is no politics in it; both Democrats and Republicans are involved. The two bureaus involved are those of the salaries and allowances division, and the free delivery division, which includes not only city free delivery but the rural routes as well. George W. Beavers, the general superintendent of the first-named division, who has been in the Postoffice department for 22 years, admits his inability to explain matters, and has offered his resignation, to take effect on the last day of March. A. W. Machen, who was appointed from Toledo, ten years ago, under Cleveland, is the general superintendent of free delivery, and emphatically refuses to resign, asserting his entire innocence of wrongdoing.

The other side of the story is that the whole matter is a factional struggle between First Assistant Postmaster General Wynne and Messrs. Beavers and Machen, the two most important heads of bureaus under him. The prompt resignation of Mr. Beavers does not lend color to this story. Undoubtedly the facts in the case will soon be known. President Roosevelt has determined that the matter shall be probed to the bottom, without fear or favor, and the people of the United States will applaud him for this determination, as they did President Grant's famous telegram to federal officials in St. Louis when the great whisky ring was unearthed: "Let no guilty man escape!" It is not a matter of politics, but of good government.

AN EXTRA SESSION.

The new congress will be summoned in extra session on Monday, November 9. This is six days after the fall elections. President Roosevelt preferred an earlier date, but the members of both senate and house, of both parties, are interested in the political contest, and would strongly object to being called to Washington in the midst of the campaign.

The purpose for which the extra session will be called is to give effect to the Cuban treaty. The Cuban senate ratified it on Saturday evening, March 28, with a proviso that the treaty shall be ratified and made operative by December 1. This involves the necessity of an extra session, as the first Monday in December, the constitutional date for the assembling of congress in regular session, comes on the 7th. Of course, the United States cannot criticise the Cubans for inserting this provision, or any other they choose. A treaty is a bargain between two countries, and Cuba has quite as much right to insert amendments and stipulations as has the United States.

The reason the United States senate inserted the provision stipulating that the treaty can not take effect until approved by a joint resolution of our congress, is that its provisions alter the rates of duty under the existing United States tariff; and as the house has control of revenue legislation, it is deemed proper that it shall consent to a change in these rates, so far as imports from Cuba are concerned. It is a question whether the treaty making power lodged by the constitution in the President and senate requires any action by the house, even on tariff provisions of a convention with a foreign country. The senate, however, deemed it wise to be on the safe side.

The effect will be that a very strong effort will be made by the Democratic members of congress to open up the whole tariff question once more. The experience of the country with the Wilson tariff killed that issue, for the time at least. Then the Democratic party took up the silver question, and that is now as dead as the Pharaoh of the Oppression. The Democratic leaders in congress are anxious to get away from it and to find another issue for the Presidential campaign of 1904. The debate on the reductions proposed by the treaty on imports from Cuba will allow them to revive the old tariff fight once more, to the detriment of the welfare of the workingmen and to the injury of the great industrial interests of the United States.

DEWEY'S INDISCRETION.

A private citizen of the United States may express his opinion on a matter affecting a foreign nation without criticism; but the admiral of the navy, or any other high official under this government, should be discreet enough not to express publicly his opinions, when they may be offensive to a power with which we are at peace.

Admiral Dewey was certainly indiscreet in referring publicly to the recent naval maneuvers in the West Indies as an object lesson. "It was," he said, "an object lesson to the kaiser more than to any other person. Think of it—fifty-four warships, including colliers and all! Germany could not possibly get a fleet over here that could fight such an aggregation of warships as that." He also remarked that the men of the German navy do not begin to compare "in education and intelligence with the Americans" who man our ships.

Naturally this has caused quite a commotion in Berlin and Kiel, the great naval station of Germany. There is considerable resentment shown over the discourtesy involved in such a public utterance from the officer in supreme command of the American navy, and it is to be deplored that the Admiral permitted himself to utter what are undoubtedly his real sentiments. Perhaps the memories of the unfriendly and utterly indefensible conduct of the German admiral in Manila bay, during the summer of 1898, still rankle in Dewey's mind. He has a right to his own opinion; but it was a remarkably indiscreet thing for him to make it public, and in such a necessarily offensive manner.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

During the fiscal year which begins with next July, the number of rural free delivery routes will be doubled. From the inauguration of the system until the present time, the number of routes is not quite 15,000. Within a single year they will be 30,000, for the liberal appropriation made by Congress last winter enables 15,000 new ones to be put into operation.

The system has proved exceedingly popular with those who dwell in the country, and as soon as it was clearly understood the Postoffice department was overwhelmed with petitions for the establishment of new routes. This has been the case ever since. Notwithstanding the fact that men had to be appointed carriers who were entirely unacquainted with the work, the department has succeeded in securing an astonishingly large proportion of excellent and faithful men. Of the force of 14,095 carriers employed last year, there were but 37 removed for cause, and of these only six were guilty of criminal violation of the postal laws and regulations.

Nearly one-third of the area of the United States which is sufficiently populated to make the carrier system available is covered at the present time by rural routes, and by June 30, 1904, this will be doubled, and the residents of 600,000 square miles of our territory will be served. It will require a total of 27,000 more carriers than are employed at present when the system is extended to the entire available portion of the country, and the total cost will then be about $24,000,000 per year. This is a large sum, but the advantages to the people are so great that the money is certainly well spent.

THE ELECTION OF 1904.

In November, 1904, the people of the several states will choose 476 Presidential electors. This will be the first Presidential election under the new apportionment, which affects the electors as well as the representatives; for the constitution ordains that each state shall choose as many electors as it has senators and representatives in Congress. A careful study of the electoral vote of the states shows that all considerations of candidates being ignored, the chances of the Republican party are very much better than the Democratic ones.

For the past thirty years, the entire South, with New York and Indiana, could elect a Democratic president. The importance attached to the electoral vote of New York has been because of this fact. Under the new conditions, the Democrats can carry the Empire state and yet lose the election. The list of doubtful Republican states has been much narrowed in the years beginning with the epochal year 1896. Indiana, New Jersey and Connecticut are now solidly Republican. Three states usually reckoned with the South—Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia—are now far more certain to go Republican than Democratic.

The successful Presidential candidate in 1904 must obtain 239 electoral votes. The entire South has 151 votes. Add to these the 39 which belong to New York, and the Democratic candidate will need yet 49 votes to secure that number. Where can they be obtained? Indiana has but 15 electors; hence it is plain that the old condition no longer obtains. The Democrats are looking with some hope toward Illinois. They reason that the vote of the city of Chicago is mercurial; that city may give 60,000 Republican plurality one year, and elect the Democratic ticket the next. But with the 27 electors from Illinois, the Democratic candidate in 1904 would still need 22 votes to secure a majority of the electors. Even were he to carry Indiana also, of which there is not the slightest probability, he would still lack five votes of the needed majority.

The lesson of the figures is that there is no hope of Democratic success save in Republican disaffection and dissension, and that serious enough to give them a victory in states which normally are solidly Republican. Nothing can defeat the Republicans next year but a wilful desertion of Mr. Roosevelt and the principles for which he stands. His popularity with the people saved to the Republicans the control of the House of Representatives at the congressional elections of 1902. It will carry the Union for the Republicans in 1904, unless the intrigues of politicians who do not like him disrupt the party.

INTERCONTINENTAL RAILWAY PLAN.

The certainty that the Panama canal will now be constructed has revived interest among our Central and South American friends in the project, mooted a number of years ago—the realization, by constructing the connecting links, of a Pan-American railway system. It was proposed first, we believe, by James G. Blaine, when secretary of state, in 1889. He advanced it in connection with his Pan-American scheme of reciprocal trade.

In the conference of Pan-American states at Mexico City last year, a resolution was adopted unanimously asking and urging the United States to take the initiative in developing the international railway project. In response to this request, the Department of State has appointed Charles M. Pepper as the special representative of this country to visit Central and South America, investigate the conditions, and ascertain what action each country concerned will take. Mr. Pepper is well informed on Pan-American matters, for he was a delegate to the conference at Mexico City last year. The deep interest taken in this railway project by broad-minded and progressive men is illustrated by the fact that Ex-Senator Davis, of West Virginia, and Andrew Carnegie, have added $10,000 to the $2,500 voted by Congress for Mr. Pepper's expenses.

The plan is to build a railway line southward through Central and South America, connecting the United States and Mexican railway systems with those already built in South America, as far south as Chile, thence across the continent to the port of Buenos Ayres, on the Atlantic coast. It requires but 1,000 miles of new road to connect the United States and Mexico roads with the Panama canal. The line through South America will open up a rich and practically unknown field for commerce and industry, and be of enormous profit to the people of the three Americas.

A NEW CONTINENT.

It is a surprise to find that there is another continent—or a continental mass—hitherto unknown on the globe. Yet the voyage of the British ship Discovery demonstrates the extreme probability that the region around the South Pole is land instead of sea, and covering an area continental in proportions.

The fact, however, is of very little importance to the world, except in its scientific aspect. The Antarctic continent is buried beneath a vast ice-cap, only the summits of its mountain ranges projecting above the ice and snow. It is far more inaccessible than the Arctic region, because the latter is largely sea, with many islands, as far noth as explorers have reached. All that can be done in the southern seas is to coast around the huge ice-cliffs that wall the shores of the land, and to make short journeys inland, using a vessel as the base of the expedition.

JOHN MITCHELL'S REMARK.

The president of the miners' union, Mr. John Mitchell, remarked that labor unions are trusts in their effect—a fact long ago recognized by students of economic questions. Commercial trusts are organized to keep up the price of their products and to reduce or eliminate competition. Labor unions are organized to keep up the price of labor and to prevent competition by labor not under the control of the union. The two are parallel.

There are two interesting points for popular consideration in this state of things. The first is that when the labor unions, or labor trusts, advance the price of labor, the commercial trusts will advance the price of the commodities they produce, and the consumer must pay the bill.

The other point is that Mr. Mitchell might have gone a step farther, and expressed his views as to the relation of the anti-trust laws of the United States to the labor unions. If the latter are trusts in effect, the same objections which inhere in commercial trusts must also apply to labor unions. If not, the people of the United States would be glad to know why.

CONSUMPTION IN A PRISON.

The official reports of the prevalence of tuberculosis in the New York state prison at Dannemora certainly will shock the sensibilities of the people of that state. It is evident that when a convict is sent there, his chances for living out his sentence, or of being discharged a well man, are reduced to a minimum. Tuberculosis is an infectious disease, and the prisoners are necessarily put in perll from the time the grated doors close upon them.

This condition should cause renewed impetus to be given to the proposition, already much discussed in that state, of employing convicts in road-making. It is suggested that they can be employed not only in quarrying the rock, crushing it to the proper size for road metal, but also in the work of grading and completing the roadway. The advantage of such occupation to the convicts would be most excellent from the standpoint of health. The spread of tuberculosis would be prevented, and those who were in its earlier stages would have a chance of cure.

No doubt this disease is prevalent in other prisons of the United States. It may be a question for state legislatures whether criminals condemned to terms at hard labor should not be segregated in prison camps, and given employment in the open air, even if it be necessary to employ them in ordinary farming operations. When the courts condemn criminals to prison, the state is certainly under a moral obligation to take reasonable care of their health; and this obligation is violated by locking them in cells and buildings whose air is necessarily loaded with the germs of consumption.

RAILWAY EXPANSION.

If the plans of the railway companies of the United States are carried out, there will be built 18,000 miles of new railway this year—three times the mileage added in 1902. The railway construction of this country since the expansion of business began is: 1898, 3,265 miles; 1899, 4,569 miles; 1900, 4,894 miles; 1901, 5,368 miles; 1902, 6,026 miles; 1903, estimated, 18,000 miles. The demands of the country's commerce are greater than the railway facilities. There is a lesson in this for voters which they will do well to heed. Congressional legislation cannot create prosperity, but it can give an adequate condition for the growth of prosperous times. And, conversely, foolish legislation can destroy that basis, and thus open the way to panic and stagnation of business.

EXPORT RECORD BROKEN.

The export trade of the United States grows with a gratifying steadiness. The total for last month was the largest of any February in the history of American commerce; and the total for the three months ended February 28, exceeded the exports for the same three months at any time in the past. Our imports are also increasing, but this is due to the importation of foreign articles which are the material for our manufactures, as has been the case for the past two years. The total figures of our foreign trade for the eight months ending with February 28, suggest that our imports for the fiscal year, which ends with June next, will probably exceed a billion dollars in value, while our exports are likely to exceed $1,400,000,000—thus giving a balance of trade in our favor of 400 million dollars.

A comparison or two may be of interest in showing the growth of our export trade. For February, 1893—ten years ago—our total exports were under 60 million dollars; last month they were over 125 millions. Trade which doubles in ten years is certainly in a most satisfactory condition. For the three months ending with February, 1893, the total exports were a little over 215 millians; for the same period this year, they were 407½ millions. Every one remembers that the war-cry of the Democratic free traders has always been that "you can not sell abroad unless you buy abroad; overthrow the tariff, and capture the markets of the world!" Yet, under the Dingley protective tariff, which went into operation in 1897, we have seen our export trade grow at a most marvelous rate; and its most marked feature has been, not the natural increase in our exports of breadstuffs, cotton and coal oil, which were the staple exports ten years ago, but the increase in our exports of manufactured goods, which has been so great as to cause our European manufacturing competitors to raise a howl about "the Yankee invasion." The advocates of protection need no stronger argument than the record-breaking increase of our exports under the Dingley law.

A SATIRICAL APPEAL.

The Equal Rights association claims to represent 300,000 colored citizens of the United States. It has published an appeal to "the monarchs of the world"—including the Sultan of Turkey, the Emperor of China and the Shah of Persia—asking intervention to protect the negroes in the South from the injustice and cruelty of the whites.

This is a bit of rather grim satire. If the great powers of the world had the wish and the military and naval power to interfere with the internal affairs of this country, as they did with those of China, for instance, they might find a sufficient pretext for their purpose in the treatment of Southern negroes. The parallel, however, fails in this—that the interference in China was based on the killing or imperiling of subjects of the European powers and of citizens of the United States. The negroes of the South are not subjects of any European or Asiatic power, and the latter are, therefore, under no obligation to protect them. Perhaps a more pertinent instance would be the remonstrance of President Roosevelt to the Powers for the protection of the Jews in Roumania.

A new star has been found in the heavens by Prof. Turner, of Oxford, on the boundary line between the constellations Auriga and Gemini. It is too faint to be seen with the naked eye. Its importance, from the scientific point of view, is its appearance in a spot where no star was known before, and the astronomers will set to work with eagerness to discover, if possible, what tremendous cataclysm caused its visibility.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK

Cuba and the Treaty.

The Cuban Senate on March 28 ratified the reciprocity treaty in the form in which our own Senate left it. Two adverse reports on the instrument were rejected last week, and the majority report, which is favorable, proposes no amendments affecting the substance or body of the treaty. Secretary Hay is reported to have cabled to our minister at Havana that the adoption of any amendment would invalidate the convention. This is quite clear, of course, and the Cuban Senate adopted his advice.

The Cuban Senate requires that the treaty shall be approved and made operative by our Congress before Dec. 1 next. It was stated officially that President Roosevelt, through the state department, promised Cuba that if the congress of that country ratified the reciprocity treaty without amendment he will call the United States Congress in extra session prior to the regular time of meeting, in order that the treaty may be made effective by the concurrent action of both branches of Congress.

Price of a Titled Husband.

A newspaper dispatch gives the figures of the business transaction by which a young American lady, Miss Alice Thaw, secures the hand and title of an English earl. The Earl of Yarmouth is the foreign party to the affair, and it is gravely announced that the young lady's mother agreed with the Yarmouth family that it was worth $100,000 a year to have him in the family. Accordingly that amount is to be settled on him. This affair will be likely to send a fresh batch of European dukes, earls and counts over here after American heiresses.

Dewey's Indiscreet Talk.

Admiral Dewey's indiscreet comments on the German navy are regarded with disfavor in Washington. Special exception is taken to what he said about the naval maneuvers in the West Indies as an object lesson to the kaiser more than to any other person. "Think of it—54 warships, including colliers and all! Germany could not possibly get a fleet over here that could fight such an aggregation of warships as that." Although he says that he did not intend anything offensive to Germany, the innocence of his motive is not likely to receive much attention in that country. It only shows that his judgment is so defective in some matters that he would do well to maintain a discreet silence on public questions. A babbling official of his high rank is a dangerous person.

Extending Civil Service Rules.

A revision of the national civil service rules, which is to take effect on April 15, will extend the classified service to all positions subpect to classification under the law. As a result the classified service after that date will include all places not filled by laborers or workmen, or appointments to which are not subject to confirmation by the senate. This means, of course, that the number of places, applicants for which are exempt from examination, will be considerably reduced. Temporary appointments will also be restricted both as to number and duration. The only large groups of positions which will not be subject to competitive examination will be comprised in the diplomatic and consular service, the government of the District of Columbia, employes of offices not having free delivery and fourth class postmasters. One of the effects of the revision is to put the Porto Rican and Philippine civil service on a like basis with the home departments, and to admit citizens of those dependencies to examinations for positions in the United States an arrangement which no doubt will be appreciated by the people of our new possessions.

Gen. Leonard Wood.

Gen. Wood is on his way to the Philippines, and Secretary of War Root has declared Rathbone's charges not worthy of attention. So far as has been revealed, the general's management of matters during his control of Cuba was satisfactory to his own government and countrymen, as well as to the Cubans. Such charges as have been made against him recently by one or two persons who were accused of shady transactions in Cuba are of no consequence. President Roosevelt and Secretary Root have unbounded confidence in Gen. Wood, and the American people stand with those officials in this matter. It is to be hoped that the general will make as good a record in the Philippines, his new field of operations, as he did in Cuba.

The Irish Land Bill.

Under the new Irish land bill, the government assumes to give outright $60,000,000 to aid tenants in the purchase of land. This sum is really a gift to the landowners, as it is to make up to the owners the difference between the price they demand and the fair price tenants think they should pay. That is, the government hires the landowners to sell at rates that the farmers can afford to pay. When the tenants buy with money borrowed from the government, they begin to 3¾ per cent interest on money that costs the government 2¾ per cent. It is something to hire the landowners to sell at reasonable prices. As these owners may loan the money for this purpose, the affair is interesting.

Germany's Industries.

Germany in 1902 apparently found herself in very much the same condition as did this country in the years 1894 to 1896: that is, of a patient who has survived the shock of accident or the wasting of sickness, but who, while convalescent, is still weak and physically shaken. Following the collapse of 1900, however, has come conservatism, a paucity of new enterprises, cheap money and firmer value of securities. Certainly a vast improvement over conditions a year ago is perceptible. Consul-General Mason, in a report to the state department, shows that the textile industries, especially woolens, present quite the most favorable appearance. The active demand for iron and steel in this country has made it possible to unload much of the surplus German output of these products at concessions. The electrical industry has improved since the first of the year. Slow collections are, however, complained of, and the margin between high-priced food and raw materials and relatively low-priced finished products is said to be still considerable. Banking dividends and balances show about the most notable improvement over the preceding year. The foreign trade of the country shows some notable features, exports—presumably some of them made, as in the case of iron and steel, at low prices—increasing largely, while imports stood still. This latter fact is not altogether encouraging, however, because, it is pointed out by Mr. Mason, in a country like Germany, where an overwhelming proportion of all imports are the indispensable raw materials of manufacture and the cheap food materials which are essential to economical labor, the failure of imports to increase is a sign of industrial stagnation. Mr. Mason's conclusion seems correct, that German's sheet anchor in the stormy weather of the past two years has been her export trade. It is well, too, perhaps, not to lose sight of the fact that Germany's mobilization of industry and ability to export a mass of material which might otherwise lie dead upon the markets awaiting the slow process of domestic digestion has been largely aided by her great industrial syndicates and combinations.

RADIUM, THE NEW METAL.

The Peculiar Properties of the Costliest Substance in the World.

Radium is a newly-discovered metallic element, and some of its properties are most astonishing. It is one of the rarest of substances. Its only known source is the mineral pitchblende, which is a pitchy-black oxide of uranium, with a very small admixture of other substances, among which is radium. Because of its scarcity, and the very delicate and tedious chemical processes required to obtain it, radium is at present the most costly of all known substances. The old saying, "worth its weight in gold," is utterly inadequate in this case, for radium is actually worth many thousand times its weight in gold. A pound Troy of this metal sells for something like $250; while a pound of radium, were it possible to obtain that amount, would be worth at least a million dollars.

Radium and its salts have the property of radio-activity—that is, they send out constantly vibrations which are analogous to light-vibrations. They, however, pass through substances which are opaque to ordinary light—in this respect resembling the X rays. At the Boston Institute of Technology a number of experiments have been recently conducted with radium and its salts, and a number of excellent negatives, exactly like those made by the agency of X rays, have been made. Making a negative by means of radium is an extremely simple process. All that is necessary, for instance, to make a negative of the bones of the hand is to cover an ordinary photographic plate with paper, lay the hand on it, and place the box containing the radium above the hand. Fifteen seconds is ample exposure. The little box has a celluloid cover on one side to hold the radium in place. The latter is a yellowish powder, whose only visible peculiarity is that it glows feebly in the dark, like a glow-worm, or bit of phosphorescent fungus.

This radio-active property does not depend upon previous exposure to light. All are familiar with phosphorescent paint, which, after exposure to sunlight, gives off a dim glimmer of light when taken into a dark room. There are a number of substances which possess this property. Kept in the dark, the light disappears in a comparatively short time. This is not the case with radium and its salts. No matter how long it may be kept in darkness, its radio-active property is not diminished. It is not the only substance which possesses this property, however. Uranium, an element also found in pitchblende, and its salts, particularly the nitrate, also possess it; and no doubt when scientific men penetrate still further into the arcana of nature, still other substances possessing this property, and perhaps others still more strange and wonderful, will be discovered.

The first question one is apt to speculate upon is the source of this radio-activity. To this no direct answer can be given as yet by science. But we know that the molecules of every substance are in constant vibration, no matter whether it be a gas, a liquid or a solid. Even the molecules of solid steel are each and all in vibration. With radium and other radio-active substances, it appears that the molecular vibration sets up a vibration in the universal ether for a short distance, and the apparently singular phenomena are due to this. The sun, or any burning body, sets up light and heat vribrations in it; why should it seem strange that radium should set up vibrations in it also, though much feebler in their effects, and operating only through very short distances?

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

NAME TO DISLOCATE JAW.

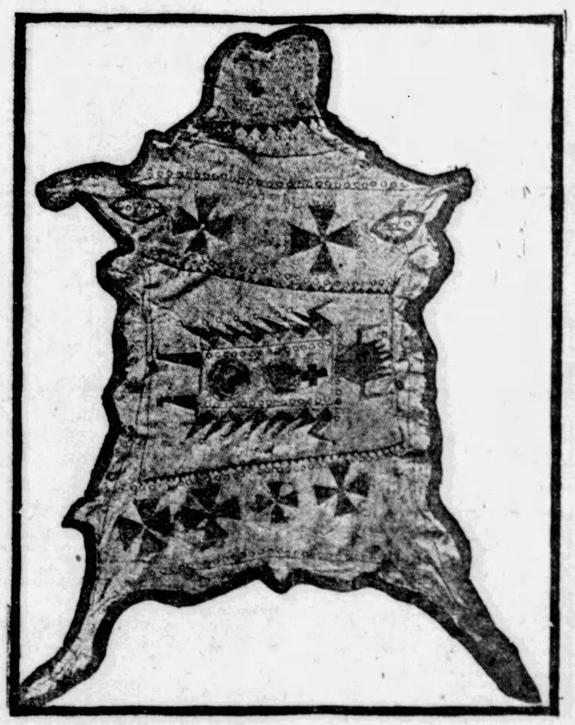
No, architecturally there's nothing singular about this building. It is simply one of those edifices common to rural districts in Wales. The building is occupied as a postoffice, and it is the name of this postoffice and the town to which it belongs that is enough to startle one:

"Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwll-Llantysiliogogogoch."

Sounds like an orthographic nightmare, even in Welsh, doesn't it?

As a rule, natives abbreviate this all-day-and-all-night name to "Llanfairpwyllwyngyll," although it is considered great fun by the occasional tourists to send telegrams and letters to their friends in which the whole name is written. However, the British postoffice department, which controls the telegraph lines, charges ten cents additional on telegrams bearing the complete name.

A COAT OF INVISIBILITY.



Jack the Giant Killer had a mantle of invisibility, and he vanished into air when he donned it. We believed that when we were children, but that some grown men think such a thing possible is apt to cause surprise until it is known that these men are Apaches, who have many queer beliefs.

Government investigation and photographs have revealed the belief and reproduced the magic mantle. The Indians believe that when a spy dons it he becomes invisible, and so passes through the lines of the enemy. The skin is fanciful in design, and its symbolism tells a whole wonder story.

AMERICAN FALL NEARLY DRY, MARCH 22

On Sunday, March 22, a most remarkable spectacle was witnessed at Niagara Falls. The American Fall came near passing out of existence, and the water that ran over the bank hung like a veil over the face of the cliff. Late Saturday night it was discovered that the usual amount of water was not coming down the river and late observers saw that if the conditions continued until morning, Niagara would be temporarily wired out so far as the American Fall was concerned. Sunday morning the flood of water had practically vanished. Looking out from the mainland toward Goat island the eye beheld a spectacle that was amazing. Where the current once flowed in such terrific force great masses of rock and ice appeared.

The condition was wrought by great masses of ice floating down from Lake Erie into the entrance of the river at Black Rock, where it was seized by the current and carried down stream, only to lodge hard and fast on the rocky reefs that run across the river above Goat island. In such fields did this ice floe gather that almost all the usual flow through the American channel was diverted to the broader channel that sweeps toward the old Horseshoe. After the breakfast hour hundreds of people wended their way to the river to launt about the rocks from which the torrent had heretofore denied them access. These hundreds were later followed by thousands and before nightfall Sunday rocks which never before had known what it was to be pressed by human feet were covered with dust by the constant tramp, tramp of the multitude marching on, looking here and there for relics that would serve to perpetuate in memory the day in March, 1903, when Niagara practically ran dry. The rocky river bed was accessible from all points. You could leave the mainland and cross to Goat island, or you could cross on the bridge to Green island and there get out on the rocks. This was the chosen route of the majority, for the bridge trip afforded opportunity to look about, and one could see up the river and down the river before entering upon the surprising walk about the rocks and ice. There were great patches of lake ice all about and the purity and whiteness added to the beauty of the scene. Leaving Green island shore one could walk right up the riverbed to the head of that island, and it was surprising to see how many ventured about the channel.

One of the most interesting sights was to stand low down on the rocks close by Green island and look up the channel. The reefs made the riverbed look like a stairway and the descent of the water could be better understood when it was seen how rough and uneven the rocks are. Men with great crowbars broke off pieces of the big rocks to carry away as souvenirs. Here and there poles were erected to commemorate the day and event. One of these was at a point beyond the head of Goat island.

While the river has been low many times, it is not known to have so nearly disappeared since March 29, 1848, on which date there was a big jam of ice up at the entrance of the stream near Black Rock.

Current Events.

W. K. Vanderbilt, in Paris interview, denied that New York Central railroad control had been surrendered to new interests; J. P. Morgan & Co., President Cassatt, and Samuel Rea also declared report untrue.

Kaiser's invitation for American naval squadron to visit Germany declined; cruise between Chesapeake capes and Azores planned instead.

Shake-up is promised in the postoffice department at Washington, the resignation of George W. Beavers being described as a forerunner of several other resignations or dismissals.

Keynote of President Roosevelt's western speeches will be sounded in Chicago Auditorium address by declaration of views on Monroe doctrine and his determination to enforce it; right of European nations to forcibly collect just debts will be admitted.

Former County Surveyor Louis Enriet and Attorney A. T. Drentzer, of Chicago, arrested by postal department officials for alleged swindle said to have netted them $50,000; rich farms offered by them through "United States Land Syndicate" at $10 each.

Racine (Wis.) school teachers stirred by anonymous letters threatening bodily harm unless they resign; association organized for mutual protection and $100 fund will be used to prosecute offenders.

Hearing of W. S. Stratten will contest begun at Colorado Springs, Colo., by filing of affidavits; ex-Senator Wolcott and Senator Patterson retained as attorneys; $15,000,000 estate involved.

Three thousand Pittsburg city employes notified by Recorder W. B. Hays "ripper" bill appointee, that they will be dropped after April 1; few probably will be reinstated.

Hazing Ann Arbor (Mich.) university students by shaving their heads revived 78 victims recorded to date.

High officials of North Jersey Traction company, including A. J. Cassatt, John D. Crimmins and others, indicted for railway accident in which nine high school girls were killed; road employes go free.

Articles consolidating American Steel Hoop, National Steel, and Carnegie companies filed at Trenton, N. J.; new corporation will be National Steel company and have $80,000,000 capital; combined companies' capitalization totals $320,000,000.

Newly invented machine gun throwing 800 one-pound shots a minute, or twenty-five at one pull of trigger, inspected by General Nelson A. Miles at Cleveland, Ohio.

Chinese consul general at Chicago probably will be appointed, according to Sir Cheng Tung Liang Cheneg, new minister to United States; 5,000 Chinese in Chicago.

Abolishment of excess fares on fast trains may be forced by Elkins law. Chicago passengers forced to pay $1 extra on trains where St. Louis passengers ride in sleepers at regular rates.

Members of New Orleans local council of women refused to attend reception given by officers of National Council of Women of United States because two negro women in latter society might some time attend its reception elsewhere.

Senator Allison says that criticism of senate for failure to complete reciprocity arrangement with Cuba is unfair, and declares that all that was possible was accomplished in view of the opposition developed.

Refunding of old United States bonds with new 2 per cent issues resumed by Secretary of Treasury Shaw to relieve money market stringency; supply of government issues will be largely increased and made more available for banks in increasing their circulation.

Postoffice supply contract conspiracy now under investigation by six trained inspectors who unearthed Cuban postal frauds; ring apparently has existed for years, while certain officials has grown rich off small salaries.

The Rev. L. La Fountaine, of Chicago, 75 years old, returned to Roman Catholic faith after 50 years, during which he was ordained as Presbyterian minister, married and raised a family; is believed doing penance in monastery.

J. J. Hill in London interview declared American railroad congestion must be relieved at once to meet increasing trade; more lines needed.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s review reported March railroad earnings 12.8 per cent over 1902 and 22.9 per cent over 1901; fuel troubles in iron and steel industry nearly ended.

Transfer of rural free delivery division from office of first assistant to fourth assistant postmaster general may result in removal or resignation of Mr. Machen, its chief.

Sergeant and three private killed and eleven men wounded in battle between 170 Philippine ladrones and Macabebe scouts; fifty ladrones and officer supposed to be Gen. San Miguel killed.

Following suggestion of Helen Gould, political economist will be sent to Europe to study social and industrial conditions.

N. K. Fairbanks, one of Chicago's pioneer business men, died after a lingering illness. Mr. Fairbank's life was interwoven with Chicago's commercial greatness, and his charities were many and liberal.

Santa Fe roads points out the attractions of California as a summer resort, and plans cheap rate trips from June 1 to Aug. 31.

Belief that the break in the levee at Hymelia, La., was caused by a cut made to protect other localities leads to threat of bloodshed.

Twenty persons injured by derailing of Burlington south bound passenger train near Thompson, Ill.; Pullman sleeper and chair car overturned and burned; three persons killed in Southern Pacific collision near San Antonio.

New York poolroom on West Third street raided by two detectives, who chopped hole through floor in rear room and dropped into room below while detectives held men inside at bay with revolvers.

Cuban government notified by President Roosevelt that extra session will be called to ratify reciprocity treaty, if island congress accepts it as amended by United States; hint also given that amendment by Cuba probably will cause it to fail.

Admiral Dewey may be reprimanded for interview declaring American naval maneuvers in West Indies intended as object lesson for kaiser; Germany also declared unable to send fleet to equal it.

FOREIGN.

Marine Minister Pelletan, of France, during a speech in the Senate, praises the American navy, and says France could well afford to follow its example.

President Castro agreed to continue as head of Venezuelan government until order is restored; message to congress declares he was disheartened over misrepresentations of his enemies.

Carthusian monks refused permission to remain in France by large chamber of deputies majority; are engaged in manufacturing, and richest religious order in republic.

The Irish members of parliament refuse to comment on the land purchase bill while awaiting action of the conference to be held at Dublin.

It is officially announced that King Edward and Queen Alexandra will visit Scotland in May. The king's health is pronounced excellent.

The revolution which broke out in Nicaragua is rapidly being suppressed and the government is confident of restoring order soon.

Irish land bill restricts purchase to tents, their sons, or tenants evicted within twenty years; not more than $2,500 can be advanced to one buyer.

The revolution in Nicaragua seems to be gathering strength. Several steamers plying on Lake Nicaragua have been captured by the rebels.

The entire cabinet of Bulgaria resigns, owing to the inability to get anyone to accept the portfolio of war.

The German empress is thrown from her horse and her right arm is fractured.

New French parliamentary group committed to the work of promoting cause of international arbitration in the Hague court making many gains and is assuming proportions that will force its consideration.

Home rule sentiment in Canada said to be growing stronger, and Lord Dundonald, the Canadian commissioner, said to have had serious difference with ministry on the issue.

Introduction of Irish land bill has stirred commons to an unusual point of animation, and Wyndham is credited with great tact in handling problem.

Futile effort by Abbe Lemire to secure authorization of monks of the Grand Chartreux made in chamber wins praise for prelate's eloquence.

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
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If you need a laxative, take

Brandreth's Pills

Purely Vegetable.
Always Effective.

Cures Chronic Constipation.

Draw the picture up close before your eyes and watch the pill go into the mouth.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS purify the blood, invigorate the digestion and cleanse the stomach and bowels. They stimulate the liver and carry off vitiated bile and other depraved secretions. They are a tonic medicine that regulate, purify and fortify the whole system.

Constipation, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Coated Tongue, Bad Breath, Headache, Pain in Stomach, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious Headache, Jaundice or disorder arising from impure state of the blood.

Each pill contains one grain of the solid extract of Sarsaparilla—40 pills in every box.

B. Brandreth

Publishers' Column

The Blade

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Contains Something You Need.

Send For It.

It Costs You Nothing.

The Blade
Toledo, O.

Our Presidents

From Washington to Roosevelt.

A photogravure production of C. Sent's famous painting This noted painting, which is attracting the attention of the art world, has been reproduced in photogravure in all its splendor, richness, soft blending of shades and tones until each President appears before us as in real life. You can see face to face every President of the nation. This work is richer than half-tone, softer than steel engraving, far more expensive to produce than either. The picture is 18x24 inches, and has never before sold for less than $1.00. Our price to Blade readers is 45c, or with the Weekly Blade one year, 65c.

THE BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio.

Ladies of the White House.

A Companion Picture to Our Presidents.

This is a genuine photogravure, size 18x24 inches, and is a reproduction of Sent's $5,000 famous historical painting.

If you have Our Presidents picture, then you should have Ladies of the White House also. No American home is complete without these two famous historical pictures. The regular price of this picture is $1.00. Our price to Blade readers, postpaid by mail, is only 45c, or the Weekly Blade one year and the picture for 55c.

THE BLADE.

Waltham and Elgin Watches

We now make the most remarkable offers in the history of the watch business—WALTHAM and ELGIN watches only, regular 18 size and 6 size, in cases of the highest grade. Our gold cases are made of solid gold, with two thick plates, reinforced with a sheet of fine composition metal. If properly used the 25-year cases will last a lifetime. Every watch contains Breguet hairspring, quick train, compensation balance, safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus of the latest design, and all the greatest improvements known to modern expert watchmakers. WALTHAM and ELGIN watches don't wear out. They are all good. Of course, full (15) jeweled works in 25-year cases are better than 7 jeweled works in 20-year cases, but all are fully guaranteed. Why not have correct time? You can have it if you are fortunate enough to get one of our watches. These offers are not for the general public, but any subscriber may buy all he wishes at these prices, which are far lower than dealers' prices for watches not so good. Our men's watches are suitable for boys and our ladies' watches for girls.

The cases are plain or engine-turned. Engraved cases are extra, as per rates quoted in our list.

MEN'S GOLD WATCHES.

Our prices include free delivery, in good running order.

No. 71	7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	$14.30
	Extra for engraved case	$1.00
No. 72	7-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case	11.65
	Extra for engraved case	.80 cents
No. 73	15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	15.90
	Extra for engraved case	$1.00
No. 74	15-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case	13.25
	Extra for engraved case	.80 cents
No. 75	7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	12.20
No. 76	7-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case	9.75
No. 77	15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	13.75
No. 78	15-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case	11.30

MEN'S NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.

No. 79	7-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case	5.60
No. 80	15-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case	7.20

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

No. 81	7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	12.15
	Extra for engraved case	.80 cents
No. 82	15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	14.00
	Extra for engraved case	.80 cents
No. 83	7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	11.35
No. 84	15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	13.20

Remember our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

SILVER-PLATED TABLEWARE

We offer our readers, this season, the Rogers Bros.' very handsome Cariton pattern of spoons. These goods are plated with pure silver on nickel silver base, and are fully guaranteed by the manufacturers.

The knives are first coated with copper, then heavily plated with nickel and afterwards with silver. The nickel plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way. Prices:

½ doz. Teaspoons	85c
½ doz. Dessert Spoons	$1.50
½ doz. Table Spoons	1.60
½ doz. Knives and Forks	3.75

All goods are sent by open mail or express, all charges prepaid by us. If you desire package registered, send 8c extra. A charge of 2c per letter is made for engraving.

Address all orders to
THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Longitude of Honolulu.

San Francisco, March 25.—Edwin Smith and Fremont Morse, of the coast and geodetic survey, are preparing to exchange telegraphic time signals over the new cable to determine the precise difference of time and longitude between San Francisco and Honolulu.

Cut Paper Patterns.

READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

2491--Wiley Suit.

Sizes 2 and 4 years.—This model will appeal to mothers in search of a stylish suit easy to make and dressy for all occasions. The long Russian blouse reaches almost to the knees and is fastened in a rather novel way by means of straps put on the front edge of the blouse and which are attached to the blouse by means of buttons and buttonholes. The collar and sleeves are very attractive and are unlined as well as the blouse. The belt may be of cloth simply stitched or of leather. Knickerbockers held closely at the knee by the aid of elastic complete this comfortable little suit. A very serviceable suit may be made of brown serge, trimmed with cream white, pearl buttons, stitching and embroidery of cardinal red silk.

2482--Esmond Shirtwaist.

2414--Gordon Skirt.

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

This stylish model is very desirable for the making of cotton fabrics and great variety may be obtained by tasteful application of trimmings. For home or business wear the Esmond is especially recommended. The waist has a yoke simulated in the front by narrow stitched bands of the goods; the yoke, however, in the back is applied and may be used at the option of the maker. Novel shaped cuffs, the ends of which may be closed with buttons or links as preferred, complete the sleeve, and side bands and smart collar give a dressy combination.

Sizes medium and large.—The skirt is a stylish circular model with the fullness at the top disposed in an inverted box pleat. Tucks outline the flounce and a deep hem finish the lower edge.

2493--Halsey Blouse Jacket.

2494--Barry Skirt.

Sizes 34, 36 and 38.—This is a smart model and is very attractive and will be known this season as the "Shirtwaist Blouse Jacket." This is exceedingly easy to make, which is always a strong point in its favor. Shoulder and underarm seams adjust the garment which fits smoothly at back and sides and blouses stylishly in front over the fitted belt. The single-breasted fronts close invisibly with hooks and eyes and the front edges are fastened with velvet, edged with passementerie. Enamel buttons give a double-breasted effect. Rolling collar and cuffs are of velvet trimmed with applique lace.

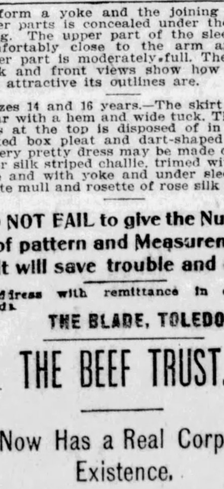
Sizes medium and large.—The skirt is one of the newest models and has a novel yoke and front gore cut in one piece. The seams of the side and back gores are concealed under the ¾-inch tucks and under inverted box pleat takes up the fullness at the middle of the back. Stitching of lace may be used to outline the yoke and front gore.

2484--Hazel Waist.

2439--Maud Skirt.

Sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. This pattern will be found particularly useful, as it will serve as a copy in the making of an elaborate party frock or a simple waist of lawn or percale. The waist lining is faced to form a yoke and the joining of the outer parts is concealed under the trimming. The upper part of the sleeve fits comfortably close to the arm and the lower part is moderately full. The small back and front views show how simple and attractive its outlines are.

Sizes 14 and 16 years.—The skirt is circular with a hem and wide tuck. The fullness at the top is disposed of in an inverted box pleat and dart-shaped tucks. A very pretty dress may be made of Rose color silk striped challie, trimed with ecru lace and with yoke and under sleeves of white mull and rosette of rose silk ribbon.



DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements It will save trouble and delay

Address with remittance in current funds

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

GERMANY'S INTENTIONS

Wants Coaling Stations, Even if I Violates Monroe Doctrine.

In 1900 an American went to Berlin to study a certain phase of German politics. He carried with him letters of introduction from men of the highest standing in the country, which quickly placed him en rapport with leading German statesmen and government officials.

One day, in a call made upon an official who is close to the emperor, the American suggested that Germany displayed a keen desire to obtain a foothold in China, and that public men and students of affairs in the United States could not disabuse their minds of the idea that Germany would not rest content until she had obtained a colony in South America.

"A colony, no; a coaling station, yes," the German interrupted.

"I am afraid, count," the American replied, "that you will never get your coaling station. You see the Monroe doctrine would not permit it. You will never get your coaling station unl—" and the American hesitated. He remembered that he was a guest.

"Finish your sentence," said the count, unmoved, "or would you rather that I finished it for you? Well, say, unless we go to war. I trust not; we Germans are a peaceful people, and we do not love to fight, although we have the best army in Europe, and before long we shall not be despised on the sea. But it is not justice that we should be denied coaling stations, and it is unworthy of the United States to attempt this act of injustice. Coaling stations we ought to have, coaling stations we must have. Let us," said the count lightly, as he lighted a fresh cigaret, "remember some time in the future our conversation of today. We must have coaling stations," he repeated in a dreamy manner.—A. Maurice Low, in Collier's Weekly.

CUBA'S HEAVY BURDEN OF DEBT.

Havana, Cuba, March 24.—The new republic of Cuba is now experiencing the first heavy burden weighing upon its young shoulders. The loan of $35,000,000 recently authorized by the Cuban congress has stirred up the sugar planters, tobacco manufacturers and others holding large interests of a taxable nature. A good many of the moneyed class say this is a long step toward national suicide. They do not believe that the island has sufficient resources to carry such an enormous indebtedness at an 11 per cent. rate of interest, with any well-grounded hope of ever discharging the debt. They say that Cuba's products are already hard pressed by competition from other nations, causing a falling off in profits, and now to tax them so as to support the authorized loan will be ruinous to the business of the island and will carry the people to insolvency. La Lucha, a leading paper of this city, in commenting on the loan, positively states:

"The work of the joint commission is the most glaring proof of the lack of knowledge regarding the economic needs of Cuba existing in certain spheres. It opens the way to ruin and, perhaps, to the most sombre issue of annexation."

But there is another side to this loan question which many of the antagonists do not seem to consider seriously. The loan was, in a sense, forced upon congress. There was little choice in the matter. Money had to be forthcoming to pay the 70,000 veteran soldiers who fought for Cuba's freedom. These veterans have been persistently clamoring for their just dues ever since the present administration took charge of the ship of state. Congress has been unable to offer substantial encouragement out of the national treasury to meet the very large number of claims.

But the followers of General Gomez have been growing more and more impatient under the delay. Some of the more radical ones had even gone so far as to advise that the soldiers unite and take charge of the island and hold it until their obligations shall have been met. They say that they risked their all in Cuba's darkest days by going into the field against Spain and aiding in driving out their oppressors while many of the present wealthy class who now oppose the loan remained in the cities looking after their property or sailed away to Spain or the United States for safety. And, now that Cuba has gained new liberty, these antagonists, whom the soil of their fair island has enriched, have returned and are setting themselves against this measure intended to raise money to pay the soldiers for their patriotic services.

But in what quarter of the globe can the $35,000,000 be obtained for the security which Cuba can offer? Under the Platt amendment the customs receipts cannot be pledged as such security without the consent of the United States. There is, then, but one other available source of revenue on which a loan may be floated, and that is by the ordinary means of taxing private property. And Cuba during the brief ten months of her national existence has been making a remarkably good showing; so much so that the gloomy predictions of early disaster have not been fulfilled. It is contended by those favorable to the contemplated loan that when the money is once distributed among the people there will be a necessary working capital at hand greatly stimulating the material development of the island and increasing the available revenue sources of the nation.

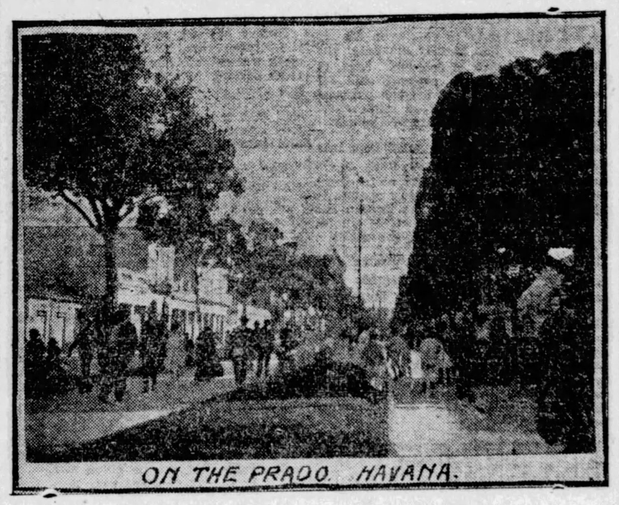
The treasury thus far has been more than able to meet the current expenses of the government. When the American military forces retired from the island they left about $600,000 in the treasury, part of the supervisors of health to modinaging, showing that there is now a sur- ɟɟ 'puɐɥ ɹo ɐɔuɐlɐq plus of $2,358,273.09 in the vaults of the treasury of the young republic. This trend of affairs is inspiring the less hopeful with courage to go forward in the confidence that the young and enterprising next to godliness, applies to towns as saying of John Wesley, that cleanliness ing nation on the Queen of the Antilles will endure.

The cleaning up of Havana during the short period of military rule in Cuba was one of the most remarkable undertakings in the history of sanitation. The old town was thoroughly gone through and the large accumulations of dirt and filth loaded up and dumped into the ocean. Thousands of barge loads were floated out and consigned to the care of old Neptune. The beneficial effects have been wonderful. The death rate which had for years been hovering around the nineties speedily declined and the last report of the months, the official statement showed a In November, at the end of the first six health of the city made a few weeks ago gives the death rate at a fraction above twenty.

There seems to be no disposition on the to $2,180,841.16. The statement submitted March first is even more encourFebruary first this balance had increased fy the stringent sanitary regulations set in motion by the Americans throughout the island. How long this will be kept up is a question on which there is wide difference of opinion. At Santiago, the Cubans stopped sprinkling the streets and building roads the very next day after the Americans left. They even sold the steam roller and other road machinery brought there by the Americans.

General Wood did more than renovate Havana. He beautified it as well. Spain had so absorbed the taxes during her reign of tyranny that but little was diverted toward keeping up the parks and driveways. The Prado, now a wide and most beautiful residence boulevard, one mile in length, was in a sorry plight when the Spaniards surrendered. General Wood had the two driveways smoothly macadamized, where automobiles, tandems, tallyhos and luxurious carriages, in which are seated Havana's aristocracy, now speed along in the cool of the evenings.

Two wide cement promenades, fringed on both sides by green lawn and shade trees, extend the full length of the Prado, leading from the heart of the city right down to the swish of the ocean at the entrance of the harbor and in full view of Morro Castle on the opposite side of the narrow channel.



ON THE PRADO, HAVANA.

DROPPED THEM.

Quit the Medicines and Got Well On Grape-Nuts.

Made over on a change of food is rather a fascinating experience. Sounds like fiction, but an employee of the Anaconda Copper Co., of Anaconda, Mont., had just that experience, being cured on Grape Nuts.

"For several years I was so run down from indigestion and improper foods that I had to resign a $125 a month position in Chicago," he says. "I was in such a bad condition that if I stooped over the sour food came boiling up into my throat and out my mouth.

"I lost nine months valuable time, and three of Chicago's best physicians said I must die. I weighed about 140 pounds, which is skeleton weight for me. So I resigned myself to my fate and went home to the country to die. It was there a cousin introduced me to Grape-Nuts and new life. I threw all my medicines away and at the end of two weeks' use of Grape-Nuts had to admit that I had gained 4 pounds. In the next few weeks I ate absolutely nothing but Grape-Nuts and pure rich cream and gained 18 pounds.

"I began to take interest in the events of the world again. From this point my recovery has been rapid and today I am physically in the best condition I ever was in my life. I had no trouble to get a position with the Anaconda Copper Mining Co. at a better salary than before.

"This is what Grape-Nuts has done for me. It saved my life, thanks to pure food." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

THE BEEF TRUST.

It Now Has a Real Corporate Existence.

Chicago, March 25.—Announcement of the incorporation of the National Packing Company, capitalized at $15,000,000, and including several of the smaller plants in Chicago, Omaha and elsewhere, has been made by J. P. Lyman, president of the company.

The incorporation papers were taken out in New Jersey and it is announced that the following are the "companies purchased:" Omaha Packing Company, Hammond Packing Company, the G. H. Hammond Company, Hutchinson Packing Company, Anglo-American Company, United States Dressed Beef Company and Fowler Packing Company.

The purchase, it is stated, is made for investment, with the idea of doing a business of about $150,000,000 a year. The directors, whose names follow, are all in the big packing companies of Chicago: J. P. Lyman, J. Ogden Armour, G. F. Swift, Edward Morris, P. A. Valentine, Arthur Meeker, L. F. Swift, E. F. Swift, Ira Morris, James D. Standish and Kenneth K. McLaren. J. D. Standish is secretary and treasurer.

While the capital stock of the seven companies named as making up the National Packing Company is announced as only $15,000,000, it is readily acknowledged that the Morris, Swift and Armour millions must not be forgotten in computing the financial translation of the National Packing Company. The money which in reality is involved is shown in the following:

Armour & Co.	$30,000,000
Swift & Co.	25,000,000
Nelson Morris & Co.	10,000,000
G. H. Hammond Packing Co.	4,000,000
Hammond Packing Co.	1,270,000
Fowler Packing Co.	3,755,000
United Dressed Beef Co.	2,500,000
Hutchinson Packing Co.	1,500,000
Anglo-American Provision Co.	1,500,000
Omaha Packing Co.	2,000,000
Total	$71,505,000

MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT.

San Juan, Porto Rico, March 25.—There was a grand reception at the theatre here last evening, under the auspices of the citizens' committee, in honor of Miss Alice Roosevelt, following an elaborate display of fireworks on the plaza, which lasted until 10 o'clock and was witnessed by Miss Roosevelt, who received a tremendous ovation from the people gathered on the plaza and on the balconies and roofs of the houses. One of the set pieces, representing President Roosevelt, was 25 feet high. The interior of the theatre was decorated profusely, and displayed the word "Welcome," formed of electric lights. Miss Roosevelt spent two hours shaking hands with the invited guests.

HAVANA'S NARROW STREETS

CUBAN FLOWER VENDOR

FATAL COLLISION.

San Antonio, Tex, March 27.—The Sunset Limited on the Southern Pacific and another passenger train collided at Lacoste, eighteen miles west of here, last night. Three passengers were killed and eight persons injured. The bodies of the dead were burned.

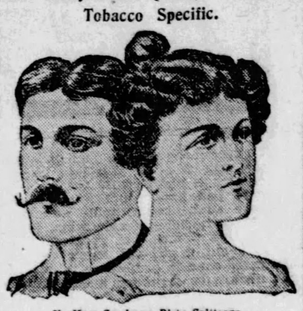
The trains were east-bound. The first, the Eagle Pass train, was standing on the main line at Cacoste. The cause of the stop at Lacoste, which is only a small place, is not known. The Sunset Limited was traveling at great speed when it crashed into the Eagle Pass train.

The engine of the limited crashed through a caboose which was hitched to the rear of the Eagle Pass train and the rear sleeper. This car in turn telescoped the Trevino private coach, killing the Mexicans.

The engine of the limited was destroyed. Most of the injured were on the limited. The injured were brought to San Antonio.

Cigarette and Tobacco Habits

Are Easily and Quickly Cured by Tobacco Specific.



No More Smoke or Dirty Spittoons.

A harmless, practically tasteless and colorless remedy that can be given in tea, coffee or food, and will positively cure any case without the patient's knowledge. It also cures tobacco heart and all troubles caused by tobacco, and cannot harm any person. The Rogers Drug & Chemical Co., 490 Fifth & Race Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio, will send you, free, in plain wrapper, a trial package of the remedy and the most valuable book on the subject ever published. Write at once for free package and book.

GEN. LEONARD WOOD

On His Way to the Philippines, via Suez Canal.

Boston, Mass., March 28.—Brigadier-General Leonard Wood, accompanied by Colonel H. L. Scott, Seventh cavalry, and Lieutenant F. R. McCoy, Tenth cavalry, sailed today on the steamship Commonwealth for Gibraltar, en route to the Philippines. Stops will be made en route at Cairo, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore and the Malay Straits Settlements. Arriving at Manila General Wood will take command of the Department of Mindanao until he is advanced to the command of the division of the Philippines.

General Wood has been commissioned to investigate the forms of British colonial government in Egypt and India and of Dutch colonial government in Sumatra and Java, with a view of incorporating what is best of their systems in the government of half-civilized Moros of Mindanao and other provinces of the southern departments of the Philippines.

No more important development of Philippine policy has been made for a long time than this errand of General Wood. He will remain the commander of the army in the southern department, and probably next fall will succeed General Wade as commander of the divisiou of the Philippines. There is talk of his being made civil governor of the Philippines to succeed Governor Taft.

Stopping at Cairo on his way to Manila General Wood will spend more time investigating the form of government of that country. In Egypt the form of colonial government consists of a British resident president, who governs the people through their native khedive, who really is a sovereign in name only. The same system is in effect being employed in Mindanao now. In India General Wood will consult Lord Curzon, the viceroy, concerning the forms of government of King Edward's great eastern dependency.

THE "WINTER BUG."

Mendon, Mich., March 28.—Another man has been bitten by the poisonous winter bug. De Vos Ainberg, the famous entomologist of Wheeling, W. Va., is the latest victim. The case of Oscar Newasaky, the young Polish farmer, who became a raving maniac as a result of being bitten by the bug, has baffled medical science. Physicians from a distance have been summoned, but are unable to conquer the swelling of the body, which began the day following the biting. Whether medical aid can avert the suffering of Olinberg is the question of this hour in this section.

Professor Olinberg came here in the interest of the national museum at Washington to procure specimens of the bug, which was supposed by scientist to have become extinct, especially in the northern states. Olinberg examined the specimen preserved after being stunned by Nawasaky and began a search among the sloughs and bogs in that vicinity. He discovered a nest of the insects and in his endeavor to capture them he was bitten on the chin. In his attempt to reach a neighboring farmhouse he began to reel and stagger and within an hour he had relapsed into a semiconscious condition.

Here on the ocean front, which for generations has been used as a dumping ground for all manner of filth and rubbish and from which a sickening stench arose, the Americans opened a wide plaza fronted by a sea wall. They covered the entire space with cement and constructed a large band stand in the centre.

Havana's thousands may now gather in this wide, open court, and, while seated in the numerous chairs, listen to the music and enjoy the invigorating air of the ocean.

General Wood is highly esteemed in Cuba by the people whose opinions are worth considering. They are free to say that he administered with a view to the best interests of the Cuban people. One of the Spaniards, a leading manufacturer, said to me: "The city should erect a magnificent monument to General Wood and place it in the central plaza."

JESSE HUBER.

Schooner Lost.

Vineyard Haven, Mass., March 25.—The loss of the big schooner Mary E. Morse, bound from Port Royal, S. C., to New York, with lumber, as the result of a collision at sea yesterday with the Philadelphia and Boston steamer Parthian, was signalled to the tug Storm King by the Parthian as it passed the Vineyard today.

The Parthian had on board the crew of the schooner and the signals indicated that the collision occurred off Egg Harbor, N. J., at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The Parthian sustained injuries to her stem and was leaking but her damage was not serious.

The Sunday School.

IN THE HOUR OF PARTINGS

International Sunday School Lesson for April 5.—"Paul's Farewell to Ephesus. Acts 20:17-38.

He is an extraordinary man who looks upon the sailing of an ocean passenger steamer without having his tender feelings stirred by the sad spectacles of the partings of friends and kindred. Here is an aged mother leaving sons and daughters to return to the old country to end her days on the sod for which she had been pining; here is brother and sister, sweethearts and friends, between whom the ocean will soon roll. Similar scenes may be witnessed by any one taking a long journey by rail. Even to the thoughtless it is apparent that partings are among the great sorrows and tragedies of earth.

The man whose life the Sunday schools have been following for many weeks had come to such a time. He had left Ephesus for a brief itinerating trip, and was now en route to Jerusalem. His ship tarried for a few days at Miletus, and as Ephesus was but 30 miles distant, he sent for the elders of the church there, to bid them farewell. The scene that resulted is, perhaps, the most affecting in the history of the apostolic church. It is the first direct evidence of the special and personal love that was borne toward Paul by his converts. We have seen the great apostle in the glow of battle and strife, and he shone there as a hero; it is pleasant now to contemplate him in the soft and tender light of love.

Breaking Tender Ties.

We have become familiar with the external life of Paul while in Ephesus, and with the broad sweep of his activities; now we have a glimpse into his heart life and we are able to perceive a measure of the significance of those three years to individuals. How many lives he must have touched during this sojourn in Ephesus, and how many heart-to-heart conversations he must have held on the most vital themes! Doubtless men and women carried their most personal problems to him for light; and he was with them in their rejoicings and in their times of sorrow. He shared the wedding joys; he never forgot the warm word of greeting when children came to brighten the home and his were the words of comfort by the sound of which they laid their dear ones away to await the coming of their expected Lord. Many and varied were the tender ties that were being severed. The farewell interview was as that of friend with friend, of pastor with people, of teacher with pupils, of father with children. Since Paul was no longer a young man, these personal relations were doubly dear to him, for as we advance in life we find our greatest pleasure in our friends, and not in material things.

Face Front to Foes.

Tragic significance was imparted to the occasion by the fact that the old here was going on a journey from which he would never return. His face was fixed toward Jerusalem, where, he knew, bonds and imprisonment awaited him. The man or woman who walks in the shadow of an inevitable pain or grief, and yet keeps a heart of cheer, is bravo with the highest type of bravery. On every hand there are persons in whose bodies is written the doom of death and who yet move among their fellows with smiling faces. Paul was of this noble company. He, like his Master, went straight forward to his fate fearlessly. He never tried to turn back or to escape his destiny; instead, he could sublimely say, "I hold not my life of any account as dear unto myself, so that I may accomplish my course, and the ministry which I received from the Lord Jesus. The words recall the saying of Jesus: "The good shepherd giveth his life tor the sheep." As Paul had turned back to the stones at Lystra, so now he goes straight on to all that hate could do to him at Jerusalem. All honor to him and the men like him, who meet their fate with open eyes and unflinching face. They walk the way the Savior trod.

Paul's Appeal to His Past.

There are many bitter draughts in the cup of life; happy is he who escapes the bitterest of them all, which is remorse. Paul, in this sad hour, had no remorse. Now, if ever, the black demons of neglected duty and self-seeking would rise up to torment him; but he was free from them. He had done his duty. His conscience was void of offense. He was free from the blood of all men, for he had not shrunk from declaring unto them the whole counsel of God. He had told them the truth with pleading and tears, and theirs was the responsibility for any failure to heed it. Moreover, he had coveted no man's gold or silver or apparel. He could hold up his toil-worn hands as evidence that he had not preached for gain, but his own labor had supported both himself and the fellow-Christians who were dependent upon him. Paul, be it remembered, was quite familiar with the bread and butter question.

There had been no professionalism or perfunctoriness about his ministry. It was the love of Christ that constrained him to love on even unto weeping. Like Jesus, Paul had toiled with tears, so heavy lay the burden of men's needs on his great heart. Tears test. The man or woman who loves his fellows so greatly that the sparkling from outside for their welfare, are ever in his heart, and sometimes in his eyes, may know that he is following in the train of the best Lover of Mankind.

Giving Up the Leadership.

Well might Paul say to the elders, as he resigned to them his tasks and responsibilities, "Remember me." Still it could not have been easy for Paul to give up his direct oversight of this Ephesian church, which was so dear to him. He knew, as they did not, the dangers that were ahead of them. He felt very much as a parent does in sending a son out into the world to make his own way. The ordeal was severe for both, but it was necessary. Especially did he warn them of the wolves to be feared in the flock. We know somewhat of the heresies to which the early church was subjected, heresies both of doctrine and of conduct. The church has never been wholly free from these. Today the most prevalent and dangerous is the heresy of worldliness, which is doing more harm to the flock of Christ than all the "higher critics" living.

The Shepherds and the Sheep.

These men, whom Paul was addressing, were to be the shepherds of the Ephesian flock; their office was a sacred one, for it had been given to them by the Holy Spirit. They were "in" and not "over" the flock; it was to service, and not from service, that they had been set apart. The old saying has it that the church's dark days came when the shepherds ceased to feed the sheep, and began to be fed by them. Religious office is not for the sake of honor or gain, but solely for the sake of service. So these Ephesian elders were to feed and guard the flock committed to their care.

In this connection Paul emphasized a truth that needs repeated emphasis today. It is the sacredness of the church. We talk lightly about the church, and every Tom, Dick and Harry, no matter how lacking in personal holiness or education in spiritual things feels competent to pass sweeping judgment upon the church, which is the largest, oldest, most beneficent and divinest institution beneath the stars. Paul laid stress upon the truth that the church was purchased by the blood of Christ. In our case the church may be said to have been purchased also by the blood of an uncounted host of martyrs, who yielded up their lives in her defense and service.

The Power That Builds Up.

The very men to whom Paul was speaking had been won from the narrowness of Judaism or the wickedness of outright paganism. They themselves were evidences of the transforming power of the gospel. Now it was essential that if the church should continue, these transformations should likewise continue. Therefore Paul commended them to the Lord and the word of his grace, which had power to build them up. The teacher who had been everything to that Ephesian church was going away for good, but God was abiding and the word was abiding, and these were enough. Never is the church so dependent upon any one man for its success. This last counsel of Paul's was fundamental, for he knew that for them, as for us, there can be no growth in character or works without the word of God. Growing Christians are ever Bible-reading Christians.

The Unwritten Word.

It must not be thought that the four gospels contain all the teachings or words of Jesus. They contain all we need, but, as John says, the record that we have is far from complete. There were doubtless many sayings of Jesus current among the early Christians that have not come down to us. One of them was quoted by Paul in this address, "It is more blessed to give than to receive." This was a distinct advantage which the Apostolic church had over the church today, but we have a greater advantage in the volume of the mind and words of Jesus, as spoken through Paul and the other New Testament writers which we possess. We need not mourn for the unwritten words of the Lord until we have mastered and practiced the words that we already have.

When Strong Men Weep.

Strong men do not often weep. When they do, the spectacle is a moving one. This scene at Miletus is affecting, for more striking than any word of Paul is the conduct of the Ephesian elders after they had prayed together. The words of their dear friend and pastor, that they should see his face no more, overcame them with sorrow, and they fell on his neck, weeping sorely, and kissed him again and again, as the prodigal had been kissed by his father, and as the grateful woman kissed the feet of Jesus. Doubtless they lost sight for the moment of the significance to the kingdom of Paul's departure, and thought only that the man whom they loved was going from them. The presence of loved ones is dearer than any successes or honors they may achieve apart from us. A mother longs to see her absent child and no measure of good fortune on that child's part can heal the ache in her heart caused by the separation.

How these people loved Paul! In the light of this scene we gain a fresh understanding of the character of the man who penned the thirteenth chapter of Corinthians. Paul's life proved his words. And doubtless he prized this sign of heart-felt affection above all the tributes of the Athenian philosophers, and above the distinguishel honors shown him by his fellow apostles at Jerusalem. Then, now, and forever, love is the best reward.

CAUSE OF LONDON FOGS.

London, March 25.—Eighteen months ago the London county council appointed a committee to inquire into the causes of London fogs. This committee seems to remain in a fog about the matter, for they recommend the council to spend no more money on the inquiry. But the meteorological office has furnished the council with some interesting facts about London's fogs, which seem to be caused by a high barometer, a low thermometer, and a low temperature of the River Thames. Observation showed that once during a dense fog the temperature in the street was 10 degrees lower than on the roof of the meteorological office, and the fact is further pointed out that the effects of smoke are much greater than might be supposed. In winter the extreme limit of vision from the dome of St. Paul's, under the most favorable circumstances, is but little more than a mile.

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The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

The fittest to survive must be made the fittest through contest. Power comes only through use; nothing is made perfect upon the first trial.

Thursday.

What appears to be our work in life may sometimes lead to a far nobler occupation. Ideas which we expect to hold for a lifetime may seem puerile to us in due season, if we maintain an open mind.

Friday.

Selfishness is antagonism and hatred. Unselfishness is co-operation and love.

Saturday.

No gifts are bestowed upon us through partiality or at random, but always that which comes to us comes because our own activity rendered us worthy of it.

Sunday.

The Supreme Power will not help when we can aid ourselves. But it is ever present with us while we love unselfishly.

Monday.

To each shall be measured out that portion of wisdom and virtue which his own deeds have merited.

Tuesday.

If I depend upon circumstanaces alone, I might wait forever for a change of condition. It is when I learn their meaning, when I feel the uplift or moving of the higher power that I advance out of them.

HORATIO W. DRESSER.

Gathered in Passing.

By EMILY S. BOUTON.

Not long ago I listened to a sermon of which the subject was Salvation by Character. It was an earnest and eloquent presentation of a great truth—that each human being can be "saved" only by his obedience in all that concernes his daily life to the promptings of the Divine spirit which is within him, instead of trusting to some power outside of himself to give him a safe conduct to the hoped-for haven of eternal happiness. In words in which was no sting of harsh criticism, it was shown how mistaken is the interpretation of the Master's teaching when it makes belief rather than works, the key to joy everlasting, and condemns to despair millions of people who do not and cannot know what is called the Christian scheme of salvation.

A sermon like this, conceived and uttered in a spirit of love and tolerance, cannot fail to find an echo in the heart and understanding of those who listen without prejudice. It is indeed common sense, for it makes what is commonly called religion a vital thing for every day life. To do right for right's sake—that is what it means. To be morally strong where strength is needed; to love truth and utter it fearlessly; to hold sacred the life and property of others; to be insant in season and out of season with loving word and act; to be gentle, tolerant, unselfish—these are the things that give a title deed to a "mansion in the sky," a happy hereafter. This is salvation by character. And none can persistently manifest such qualities without possessing a reverence, spoken or unspoken, for all that is signified by the words God and Savior.

Insistence upon character rather than creeds, is what we need today. And this is in reality the thought which is growing stronger year by year, and which will finally transform humanity. Meanwhile they who are watching the various movements within and without the different denominations, cannot but be in sympathy with a writer in the Westminster Gazette, who, moved by some recent trials for heresy, etc., among other things says this:

"While against heresy you are contending,
Subtle distinctions of schisms or creed,
Children of men a procession unending,
Perish for want of the nurture they need.

"Guides you would give them, and while you are choosing
Uniform proper and watchword precise,
See the great battle today you are losing
Waged against ignorance, squalor and vice.

"Men we are wanting, not marked with a ticket—
Wise in true knowledge and sympathy wide;
See that your door with its close guarded wicket
Leave not the best of the teachers outside."

It is a far cry, however, from the more tolerant spirit of the present to that of a half century ago, when to express a doubt of what the Church affirmed, was to challenge the profound abhorrence of the whole community. One of the saddest stories I have ever read is related by Mary Tracy Earle in one of her books as known by her personally to be true. It concerned the love of a youth and maiden, the youth a son of the Presbyterian minister in the town where they lived, the maiden the daughter of a declared unbeliever, whose faith had been unsettled by much sorrow.

Knowing the intense horror of his father and mother at his desire to give his life to "a wanton gospeller's" daughter, the youth spoke no word of love to the girl—but she knew. "He had walked home with her from singing school: and they had gone Maying together, driven out to gather the sweet Trailing Arbutus, and that was an open act of keeping company, an hereditary transmission from the old word of Mayday customs. Her father and mother spoke to him but once, and then besought him not to proceed further in his love-making; and though he made no promise, nor did he cease to walk home with her from singing school and prayer meeting, still they knew he spoke no direct word of love to her."

One untrammeled talk the twain had together after ten years of silence. The father of both were dead, and the girl, in "an agony of plain speech," urged that she be no longer sacrificed for another's wrong thinking, since she herself was and had been always a consistent church member. And still the man plead his mother's continued horror of her as the daughter of an unbeliever, and that he could not disobey her wishes.

Again the silence as to love came between them and the years wore away. Their one pleasure was working together in the girl's garden, and upon her flowers he lavished the care and tenderness that should have been given to her. Finally she died—poor, patient Mercy.

Then a singular change came over her lover. Let me quote from the story: "He gave up any careful attention to his farm, raising only enough crops for food; and from the time when the first green leaf opened in the spring, until winter snows covered the ground, he seemed to be filled with two ideas—to help the sick and weakly, and to scatter roses far and wide. Not the flower! No one ever saw him gather or carry a rose. Nor did he linger to gaze upon roses in the gardens of others. His thought was turned toward rose planting."

This desire lasted all of his remaining years; this and the wish to help the sorrowing and afflicted. Strange that he could have loved so much and yet have allowed his parents' horror of an unbeliever control him so utterly in his duty to the girl whose life he shadowed to its end. Strange, too, that a loving woman could be so hard to another woman. Yet there is nothing in the wide world so bitter and so cruel as religious intolerance.

The following lines, which appeared a week or two ago in The Outlook, express, I fancy, the feelings of many people this spring:

In March there comes a day, a day
When Winter mounts and rides away;
(God speed thee hence, Sir Winter.)

The Waters are again alive,
The doughty little Birds arrive;
(Pray turn not, Master Winter.)

'Tis time for Youth to sing, to sing,
And lightly on the soft Earth spring;
(Beseech thee haste, Dame Flora.)

And to the good warm Sun who charms
The bitter airs, upfling his arms;
(Haste, haste thee, beauteous Flora.)

There were several days when Winter seemed to have taken a sudden and early farewell of almost the whole country. Here in the lake region the "doughty little birds" came with their songs; the trees waked to active life again and began to preen themselves for Easter; the grass sprang forth to meet the sunshine and the air was filled with the spring sounds of rejoicing.

Then blew the chill winds and the mercury traveled downward. Bird songs grew fainter till they almost ceased. Where do the feathered inhabitants of the air hide, I wonder, when they have left the sunshine lands too early and meet the cold blasts of a lingering winter? Somewhere they wait, knowing, as do the trees and the flowers, that the glorious sun will, by and by, drive "the bitter airs" away and their time of joy will come again. These changes symbolize life—sunshine and joy, then suddenly clouds and sorrow, but behind "the clouds is the sun still shining."

The Cozy Corner

"Manilla" Thinks You Cannot Always Tell.

Referring to the letters concerning the statement of "D. E. M.," I think that "T." must be a young woman whose observations and experience are somewhat limited. If she lives to be older, she will know that girls seldom marry the sort of men they say they like when they are very young, and vice versa, the girl who vows she would not marry a farmer, or a doctor, under any circumstances, is most always sure to do that very thing. We are all prone to say what we will and what we will not do, but are very liable to change our minds when the time for action comes.

"T." will also learn that all supposedly nice girls do not refuse to marry men when they learn that they are liquor drinkers. I live in Northern Illinois where the girls are nearly all educated, talented and refined, yet every year I hear of some of our neighbors, who move in our best society, marrying such men. Of course, the girls do not show good sense in thus doing, but they are nice in every respect.

Many men who are possessed of good qualities have, from lack of opportunity when young, failed to acquire polish of manner, dress, or voice, and in society cannot really do justice to themselves. Their good habits and traits of character are not noticed and often young women will turn the cold shoulder to such and choose one who has nothing but his good manners to recommend him.

Just so the average young man will choose the girl who is well dressed, or lively and pleasant, as a companion for a day's outing, rather than the quiet, sober-minded and more plainly dressed girl, whose real worth is far greater than that of her more showy neighbor.

"D. E. M." is not the only man I have heard express the opinion that girls prefer the man who is dissolute in his habits; this is not because the girls approve of bad habits, but because such men are most always polite and exert themselves to be agreeable when in the company of women, but given all other things equal, a girl will never choose a dissipated man in preference to one who can always be depended upon.—Manilla.

A Plea for Arbor Day Observance.

Just a moment of your time, dear Cozy Corner friends, while I urge upon you to keep Arbor Day. Keep it just as earnestly as you can, by planting one, if no more, trees on your farm, or by the wayside where it will in time give shade and shelter to some weary wayfarer, and encourage your neighbors to do the same.

Suggest to the district schoolma'am that the day be made one of pleasure for her pupils, by allowing them to plant trees on the school grounds and then show the children your approval of their efforts by helping them do whatever is too hard for them to accomplish alone.

We all know what a forlorn, neglected place the average school yard is; the ground worn bare of grass by the many little feet that make it their daily playground; with no shade to mitigate the almost unbearable heat of the summer sun, and we know, too, the effect of the hot sun pouring in at the windows and doors left open in the vain hope of obtaining a breath of cool air.

The restless children and the weary teacher, are so uncomfortable that they can neither teach, nor learn, and the spirit of mischief and unrest seems to flourish and gain the mastery over the boys—and the girls as well—on such days.

Suppose now, there were planted near this school house, trees, that each succeeding year give more and more shade to the building; suppose, too, that instead of being an area of hard, baked, yellow clay, or sand, the yard was sodded and adorned with one or two beds of bright flowers. Do you not think if when the teacher or pupils glanced out of doors they could rest their tired eyes and brains with a sight of the soft, green grass, the beautiful flowers and the waving branches of the trees, there would be better lessons learned in school, for having the object lesson of beauty out of doors?

Children are very susceptible to the influence of pretty surroundings, and if the teacher will take the initiative in such improvements, she will find earnest and willing helpers in her pupils. Especially will this be so if she has the sympathy and co-operation of the parents.

Teach the children at home, and in school, to love and to be tender in their treatment of trees and plants; teach them that these are not merely sticks of wood and leaves, but that they are living things and that the life in them should be regarded, in some sense, as sacred, and not to be destroyed wantonly, or wilfully.

When you plant a tree, do so with a thought of what a wonderful thing a tree is; how its roots will seek and draw from the soil the especial elements necessary for its growth, rejecting all others; how the leaves and the branches will do their appointed work in making the tree a thing of beauty, and of use to mankind.

Do not allow yourself, or your child, to think for a moment, that, in planting a tree you are merely digging a hole in the ground and placing in it a seed, or a root for the sunshine and the rain to take care of; in this you are doing a part of your work to make the earth more beautiful; helping to make the world better, and building a monument that, for years after you have done with the beauty of earth, will be for the use and comfort of those who come after you.

Plant a tree. Plant it with a prayer that your work may bring a blessing to some one, and Arbor Day will have a new meaning to you.

"As It Used to Be."

"Not long ago I saw a picture entitled "As It Used to Be." The old members of the family were seated with guests around a table loaded with good things to eat, while by the side of a door could be seen two little, wistful faces gazing at the feast with longing eyes."

I am an old woman now, but I can remember when some children's action were even worse than those referred to in the above quotation from "Rita Englehart's" letter in the Cozy Corner. When I was a child I have seen children, not "gazing from the side of the door" only, but jumping up on the outside of the windows of the dining room and commenting audibly on the appetites of the guests, and upon the chances of there being anything left for themselves. Such actions, however, were not indulged in by any but the children of families who believed in letting the children do pretty much as they liked at all times, rather than to take the trouble to teach them manners.

In my father's family when there were guests at dinner, or supper, we children were given a bowl of bread and milk, or something equally satisfying, before the dinner hour, and then we were expected to keep out of sight and hearing while the family were at dinner: ours being served later. It would have been a very courageous child who "gazed wistfully" from behind a door, or any other place, after my mother had bade them remain away. She was not a "cruel mother" by any means; she arranged that we should not become hungry by having our dinner delayed, and we were sure that we would have plenty when the time came for us to be served, but both mother and father held to the old-fashioned idea that children should give place to their elders and should do it quietly and respectfully.

Mrs. Englehart says further:

"But we are glad to know things are changed in this respect and now we find the little girls and boys seated with the guests at the table, enjoying themselves in their own sweet ways, almost without restraint."

I have seen this—especially the lack of restraint—and cannot say that it is any addition to the pleasure of a guest to have the dear children monopolize the conversation and indulge in ways that may seem "sweet" to an indulgent parent, but which are far from "sweet" to a stranger.

I may be old-fashioned—indeed I am glad to know that I am so, in some respects—but I think the fashion so prevalent now of allowing children to feel they are to be considered first, and the lack of reverence for older people, and for sacred things, that is so ignored by most parents and teachers is much more harmful to the rising generation than was the old-time strictness.—Grandmother Grey.

Mistake Corrected.

I noticed that in the remedy given for bitter cream, it said "salt the milk;" it should read "scald the milk." Please rectify the mistake as soon as possible so the inquirer will not have trouble.—Mrs. T. Truesdall.

The happiest heart is childlike,
It never quite grows old:
It sees the sunset's splendor
As it saw the dawning's gold.
It has a gift for gladness,
Its dreams die not away—
Oh, what a foolish, happy heart,
The worldlier people say!

Here, There, Everywhere.

Now is the time when new potatoes are not quite ready to eat, even though they are to be had in city markets, and old ones turn black in cooking. Mrs. B. B. M. writes that to prevent this she adds to the water in which the potatoes are boiled, half a cupful of milk whicl makes them come out white and mealy.

A note book and small pencil kept in a convenient place is a great help to a housekeeper. In it you can note down items of interest that you may chance to hear during the day, and one woman has in her book some of the best of quotations, taken from the books she reads.

In disposing of furs and woolen garments for the summer, be certain they are perfectly clean; otherwise there may be moth eggs on them and they will be ruined in spite of all your care in putting them away. If furs are well beaten to remove dust, etc., and then wrapped in newspapers so there is no possible chance for a moth miller to enter, the furs will keep quite as safely as if you used camphor balls, or any other vile smelling "preventitive."

For general utility purposes there is nothing so useful as charcoal. Placed in a basket and set in a clothes closet it will make up for insufficient ventilation; in a bed room its absorbent qualities make it invaluable in keeping the room perfectly sweet and wholesome. A small piece placed in each hyacinth glass will keep the water pure, and a layer in the bottom of window boxes and flower pots will act as a filter and worm destroyer. If you have a piece of fresh meat on hand and cannot use it immediately, wrap it in cheese cloth and bury it in a box of charcoal; it will keep fresh and sweet much longer than in the best of refrigerators. Drop a piece in the frying fat and there will be no danger of the cakes tasting of the fish-balls that were fried in the same fat.

Use charcoal for cleaning your teeth, for preventing a sour stomach and for almost everything that arises from foul or noxious gases.

Before putting your screens away for the winter, you should rub them with a cloth wet in kerosene, to prevent the wire from rusting. In the spring, before you put them in place, go over them with a coat of thin, black screen varnish; they will last much longer for this care and look enough better to pay for the trouble and expense.

For the fathers and mothers who are striving to do the best they can for their children, here is a suggestion; it is a copy of a letter sent by a father to his little son when the child was five years old. It was printed, so the little lad could read it himself, and has been kept carefully, and read many times, by the good man, who was the result of the little boy so taught.

The letter reads thus: "My Dear Son:—You are now five years old. Here is something for you to always remember if you would be a good man. There are only four words, so you can remember them very easily; they are—Always Speak The Truth."

This seems a very little thing to do for a child, but if he is taught when young to speak the truth at all times and under all circumstances, it will prove to be the best advice that can be given him.

"The world is wide,
In time and tide,
And—God is guide;
Then do not hurry.

"That man is blest
Who does his best,
And—leaves the rest;
Then do not worry."

At a church entertainment, the refreshments were served from a counter fitted up to resemble a railroad restaurant. Wooden stools were placed before this; on these the guests sat, and were served with sandwiches and hot tea, coffee, milk or lemonade as they preferred. Triangles of pie were set out on the counter and cakes were displayed under glass covers. A placard hung over the entrance to this "lunch room" announced "Twenty minutes for refreshments," and a colored waiter stood at the door with a Japanese gong to further announce that "dinner was now ready."

The young women who acted as waiters, used small, nickel card-punches to punch the tickets which were sold by ticket agent wearing a cap with a gilt band, and a blue coat resplendent with brass buttons, over her white muslin gown. A conductor, called out the names of the various viands served, in place of stations, and added much to the amusement of the evening by his laconic and gruff answers to inquiries and the bored-beyond-speech expression of his countenance.

The coats for spring gowns are either short blouses with a belt and little tabs at the back, or a blouse with a fitted skirt reaching to the knees. Long coats are especially becoming to tall persons, though worn by those who are not so tall. A peculiar feature of some of these long coats is that the darts at the side, by which the skirt of the coat is fitted to the waist, are made on the outside of the garment, and pressed open so as to form a pointed, box plait. For children's coats, broadcloths or light colored cheviots, will be the favorite materials. These are trimmed with velvet or lace and will be worn all summer for cool days or evenings.

Bachelors should avoid the Argentine Republic. Between the ages of twenty and thirty, they must pay a tax of five dollars a month; after thirty the tax is raised to ten dollars and if a man persists in remaining single till after he is fifty, he adds thirty dollars a month to the general fund of the Republic. Widowers do not escape this tax if they do not marry within three years after the deaths of their wives.

But even the darkest cloud has a silver lining, and if a man can prove that he has been three times refused as a husband, within a year, he is not considered as worth taxing. Queer people, those South Americans.

By a law recently enacted in Russia, any university or high school student who creates, or causes, disorder shall be drafted into the army for a period of from one to three years. This is to curb the fondness for mischief which some students consider a part of a college course. Such a law would be of infinite help to some of our American colleges.

The biggest wheat field in the world belongs to an Italian; it is located in Argentine and covers a little more than one hundred square miles.

THREE GOOD MACARONI RECIPES

Macaroni is a paste of flour and water, made into a stiff dough, and pressed through metal dies into the form of pipes, then dried in light, airy rooms. Formerly the best macaroni was imported, the wheat grown in Italy and Russia containing more gluten than that grown in this country; this difficulty is now obviated by the discovery of a kind of wheat that is equal, if not superior, to the foreign grain, and the home made macaroni is much better, and is made with more regard to purity of material and cleanliness of surroundings than the imported.

Macaroni should be cooked in plenty of salted water—at least two quarts of water should be used in cooking one-fourth pound of macaroni; this quantity will serve six persons. Have the water boiling fast, break the macaroni in small pieces and drop into the salted water; and cook for thirty minutes, stirring it often to prevent it from sticking. Unless the water is kept boiling rapidly the macaroni will become soft and pasty. Turn from the water into a colander, and pour cold water over it to blanch it, and wash off any extra starch that may gather on the surface. This is then called boiled macaroni, and is the foundation of all dishes to be cooked with it. It may be boiled and blanched early in the morning, and set aside until needed, thus saving time just before dinner or luncheon.

Macaroni Saute.

Put boiled macaroni in a saucepan with butter, salt and pepper, and fry until seasoned and browned. Serve hot.

Macaroni and Cheese.

To one fourth pound of boiled macaroni add five tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, one tablespoonful each of butter and flour, one-half cupful of cream, salt and pepper to taste. Cover with milk and let it boil until the cheese is all dissolved, then place in the oven till brown.

Macaroni Rarebit.

Put into a dish two cupfuls of boiled macaroni cut in inch pieces, one cupful grated cheese, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one-half teaspoonful each of salt, mustard and paprika, and one cupful of milk or cream. Stand the dish containing this in another filled with hot water, until the cheese is melted and the whole boils; then stir in three well beaten eggs and serve hot on toast.

This recipe can be used with a chafing dish.

Be satisfied with your possessions and not contented with yourself until you have made the best of them.—Henry Van Dyke.

The Merry Go-Rounds

Today we have the pleasure of seeing a picture of one of our favorite correspondents—"Mother's Stay," who comes from her North Carolina home this beautiful spring day, to bring us this greeting:

Will I be welcome to come again after an absence of nearly a year? I would like to step in long enough to give a hearty greeting to all of my friends who have remembered me, and especially to H. S. Robinson, who sent some very pleasant words nearly a year ago.

MOTHER'S STAY.

The icy rule of winter is nearly over and we feel the soft breath of spring. The violets and buttercups are beginning to be restless beneath their leaf-blankets and the birds are making plans for the cozy homes they hope soon to build.

In keeping with this awakening of nature comes a sweet, subtle influence which sends new life throbbing through our being, while an undefinable joy floods our hearts, setting at naught the petty cares and annoyances which impose themselves upon us all.

Looking upon these ever new beauties of the natural world, we see that not only is the soothing ministry of the babbling brook, the nodding flowers and the stately trees necessary to the making of a perfect whole, but there must also be included the gnarled bough, decaying stump and blackened trunk; the moss-covered log and the rough boulder, for from the contrast of these cometh, directly or indirectly, the perfection of nature's beauty.

So with our own lives; perfect happiness is not possible to any one in this world; there must be trials and sorrow and rough places to be overcome and made smooth, in order to throw out into bolder relief the good and the beautiful that enter into every existence, and it is the part of wisdom to learn how to use the mingled good and evil so that all will work together for our best advancement. —"Mother's Stay," N. C.

Dear New York readers, why don't you come into our circle and help to swell the membership from the "Empire State?" There certainly must be more than four people who read the M. G. R. "Olive Branch" is suspiciously like a dear friend of mine, and I do wish that "Fresh Queen" would speak up and let us hear oftener from her.

I think that the number of fingers in the pie of our serial story has not spoiled it in the least. I wish to thank the writers of the short stories for what they have given us for our pleasure this winter. Especially do I feel indebted to "Hill Nois" for the story of Laddie.

The poem sent by "Ada," of Kansas, has been a great help to me, as have many other things in the M. G. R. column. Here is something that I hope may help some one: "Time, patience and perseverance accomplish all things."

"An Old Maid," of New York, can it be possible that all New York girls are fond of the same occupation? Dish-washing and darning take up a great deal of my time, too. Is your favorite flower the same as mine, the —.—Daisy.

"The Hoosier Girl" asks this morning to be admitted into your circle, promising to obey all rules and to do the best she can to be considered a "worthy member."

I have read your letters for some time and have enjoyed and been helped by them. May success go with "Sunflower Kid" and all others who live up to their New Year's resolutions. I congratulate "Zack Stubbs" on writing the station agent's story, and hope he will soon write us another as good. If I am admitted, I shall soon come again and try and tell you "something of interest."—"Hoosier Girl."

The giving of her letter may assure the Hoosier Girl that she is welcomed into the M. G. R. and we shall be glad to hear further from her.

Our book critic tells us in a very persuasive manner of the beauties he has discovered in another book. Through his and other reviews of books that may be sent by the thoughtful readers in the M. G. R., we shall be led to find hidden beauties in many of the volumes that may have seemed dull and interesting.

I took up the task of reading Lallah Rookh a short time ago, and was surprised to find it a very pleasant book. For years I had neglected it, thinking it would be deep and dark and filled with dissertations on dry and uninteresting subjects. It is, on the contrary, an emotional story, and so interesting that I wish to outline it for the benefit of those who have not read it.

Lalla Rookh is a princess of India who is journeying to Cashmere, to meet for the first time her betrothed—the prince of Bucharia. The romantic orientalism of the poem soon discovers to the reader that this prince is travelling with the cavalcade in the character of a poet or minstrel, who recites stories to amuse the princess during the rests at evening.

Fadladeen, the official chaperone of the party, to give humor to the situation, makes sport of his poetry, and, of course, receives well-merited humiliation in the end.

The first poem is the story of the Veiled Prophet of Khorassan, and the princess becomes much interested in following the fortunes of two lovers who are parted by the wickedness and duplicity of the false prophet. A few evenings after, the poet begins the story of Paradise and the Peri, in which is contained the lesson, that while good actions do not always receive tangible reward, they do not pass unnoticed on high.

Shortly after this tale is finished, and while camping in a lovely vale, their interest is excited by a strange, lonely tower and the poet tells the wonderful story of the Fire Worshippers, whose temple it was, and their pathetically, hopeless opposition to the conquering Moslems. He tel's of Hafed, the Ghaber chief who died in stern fulfilment of what he thought his duty, rather than flee with his few followers in safety to a foreign shore where he might live in happiness with his beloved Hinda.

The remainder of the story is very pretty, refulgent with beauty and flowers, and the princess, who by this time is wholly in love with the handsome reciter, is totally unprepared for the disclosure which presents him in his true character.

Possibly some of you have books unread which are equally interesting; try them and give results.—"Quien Saba," W. Va.

NEWS NOTES.

(From the Springville Breeze.)

We're pleased to state that Mr. Wren
And wife are back, and at the Eaves.

The Robins occupy again
Their summer home at Maple Leaves.

The Gardens restaurant reports
A fresh supply of angleworms.

The Elms—that fav'rite of resorts—
Has boughs to rent on easy terms.

We learn that Mrs. Early Bee
Is still quite lame with frosted wings.

Ye Editor thanks Cherry Tree
For sundry floral offerings.

Down Cistern-way a water-spout
Has been a source of active floods.

We hear of rumored comings out
Of some of Springville's choicest buds.

In case you run across Green Lawn
Don't wonder why he looks so queer,
'T is only that he's undergone
His first short hair-cut of the year.
—Edwin L. Sabin, in St. Nicholas.

AN APPEAL TO HONOR.

Treat a man as if he were a gentleman, and he will rarely disappoint you. In illustration of this truth Mr. Crosse, author of "Round About the Carpathians," tells a good story of a robber chief in Hungary. A few years ago the Carpathian Mountains were infested with organized bands of robbers, and neither life nor property was safe. At this time a lady of great wealth, the Countess Z., who lived not far from the main highway between Budapest and Vienna, received a polite note one morning, informing her that twelve gentlemen would dine with her at midnight. She understood what it meant.

It was impossible to summon help, and well she knew that every approach to the castle would be guarded, to prevent communication. In this dilemma she made ready for her uninvited guests.

At midnight up rode an armed band, twelve men in all. Immediately the gate of the outer court and the entrance door were thrown wide, as if for the most honored and welcome guests. The countess stood at the entrance to receive them, richly dressed. She bade the chief and his men a gracious welcome, gave orders that their horses be cared for, and taking the arm of her guest, led the way to the dining hall. Here a goodly feast was spread, and all the gold and silver plate of the castle was lavishly displayed.

The leader of the robber band started back in surprise; but recovering his self-possession, he seated himself beside his charming hostess, who engaged him in merry talk of the gay world at Vienna, with which they were both familiar. At length, when the feast was nearly ended, the chief took out his watch and said:

"Countess, the happiest moments of my life have always been the shortest. I have another engagement this night. Bad as I am, none ever appealed to my honor in vain. You have received me as a gentleman, and I shall take my departure as one. As for my men," he said, looking sternly round with hand on his pistol, "I charge you to take nothing from this house. He who disobeys me dies that instant."

The chief then asked for pen and paper, and wrote some words upon a slip of, which he handed to his hostess. "This, madam, will serve to protect you in future. You have but to show it, and it will save you from any molestation or loss."

The name of the robber chief was afterward known. He was an impoverished cadet of one of the noblest families in Hungary. His fate was sad enough; he was captured a few months after the incident which has been related here, and ended his life at the hands of the common hangman.

Banner Puzzlers

For February.

New Work—Hawkeye.
Solutions—W. P. E.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was a distinguished American, born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, April 13, 1791. He was educated at Dickinson College, adopted the profession of law, and in 1814 was made member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. In 1829 he was chosen member of Congress, where he remained till March 4, 1831. In May of that year he was nominated ambassador to Russia; returning to the United States in 1834 he was soon after elected member of the Senate, and re-elected in 1836 and 1842. He was Secretary of State under Polk, and Ambassador to England in 1854, while in 1856 he was elected President of the United States. His administration closed March 4, 1861, just before the outbreak of the civil war. He died in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, June 1, 1868.

CLEO DAVIS.

2.—CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

My first is in foot, but not in shoe;
My second's in false, but not in true;
My third is in youth, but not in age;
My fourth is in coach, but not in stage;
My fifth is in eve, but not in face;
My sixth is in run, but not in chase;
My seventh's in love, but not in hate;
My eighth is in roof, but not in gate;
My ninth is in well, but not in spring;
My tenth is in call, but not in ring;
My eleventh's in eat, but not in drink;
My twelfth is in write, but not in think;
My thirteenth's in run, but not in walk;
My fourteenth's in sing, but not in talk.
My whole is a popular name given to an American river.

METTA.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

I am to receive $360.00 in 12 payments, each payment to exceed the one preceding it by $4.00. What will the first payment be?

W. H. NEWCOMBE.

4.—WORD SQUARE.

X X X X
X X X X
X X X X
X X X X

1.—A city in Ohio.
2.—A plateau in Persia.
3.—Part of a ship.
4.—Small insects.

W. C. MOLLETT.

5.—QUERY.

Who can describe for us the Bucentaur, and tell the use it was put to?

NELLIE BLY.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote: "A mind content, both crown and kingdom is."

W. P. E.

Answers to Puzzles of March 19.

1.—Increase Mather.
2.—Numerical words: Toledo Blade. (Work out rest from this as a cue.)
3.—$12.00. (See Chat.)
4.—Words forming triangle: Harbor, aloof, rosy, boy, of, R.
5.—The maiden name of the lady familiarly known as "Mother Goose" was Elizabeth Foster, and she was born in Charlestown, Mass., in 1665. In 1693 she married Isaac Goose, of Boston; by this marriage she became the stepmother of ten children, and the mother of ten more. She died in 1757.
6.—Mrs. Sigourney wrote:
"Should vice or indolence desire
The garden of your soul to hire,
No parley hold; reject the suit;
Nor let one seed the soil pollute."

Chat.

The solution sent by W. C. Mollett to his problem answered in today's Column is this:

20% of $7.20 equals $1.44, which, added to $7.20, equals $8.64, which is his net price. This also equals 9-10ths of his selling price, so $8.64 divided by .90 equals the selling price, or $9.60. This equals 8% of his asking price, then $9.60, divided by .80, equals $12.00, his asking price.

HORACE GREELEY.

In Appleton's series of Historic Lives, one of the most interesting is that of the founder of the New York Tribune, a man who, for years, did much to mould public opinion in the United States. The author, William Alexander Linn, well says in his preface:

"When a 'gawky' country lad, with a limited education and a slight acquaintance with the printer's trade, comes to the principal city of the land with a few dollars in his pocket and a single suit of clothes, and fights a fight the result of which is the founding of the most influential newspaper of his day, and the acquirement of a reputation as its editor which secures him a nomination for the presidency of the United States, in such a man's career there must be material for useful study."

The story begins with the arrival of Horace Greeley in New York city, in the summer of 1831, to seek his fortune. Of himself at the time Mr. Greeley says: "I was twenty years old the preceding February; tall, slender, pale and plain; with ten dollars in my pocket, summer clothing worth as much more, nearly all on my back, and a decent knowledge of so much of the art of printing as a boy will usually learn in the office of a country newspaper." What sent him there is graphically told in the details of the family struggles and the misfortunes that overwhelmed his father.

He found a place as compositor in a shop where, only by the hardest work, could he earn enough to live, but there was that in him which carried him on until finally, with a friend, he set up a printing establishment of their own. A little later, after refusing an offer from James Gordon Bennett to start a daily paper, to be called the New York Herald, he issued the first number of a weekly known as the New Yorker, which was in time merged into the Weekly Tribune.

The author gives an interesting account of Mr. Greeley's connection with Weed and Seward in political affairs, and also of the stand he took during the Civil War. He had little faith in the ability of the North to preserve the Union by force of arms and brought all of his influence to bear to settle matters by negotiation, sometimes causing President Lincoln no little trouble by his determined positions. At the last he came to a high appreciation of this man, whom he named the "one presidential leader."

The volume is interesting. All readers may not agree with Mr. Linn's estimate of Mr. Greeley's character, but the principal events of his career are graphically presented.

HORACE GREELEY'S BIRTHPLACE

From Horace Greeley. —Copyright, D. Appleton & Co.

30 YEARS SELLING DIRECT

We are the largest manufacturers of Vehicles and Harness in the world selling to consumers exclusively.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS

but ship anywhere for examination, guaranteeing safe delivery. If no sale you are out nothing. We make 135 styles of vehicles and 65 styles of harness.

Visitors are always welcome at our factory.

No. 710—Driving Wagon ¾ in. Kelly Rubber Tires. Price $55.50. As good as sells for $40 more.

Large Catalogue FREE. Send for it.

No. 349—Canopy Top Trap. Price $83. As good as sells for $30 more.

ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS MFG. CO., Elkhart, Ind.

Follow the Keystone

When you buy a watch, first select the works and then tell the jeweler you want a Jas. Boss Stiffened Gold Case. To protect yourself from deception be guided by the Keystone trade-mark which you will find in every

JAS. BOSS Stiffened GOLD Watch Case

Better than an all-gold case because stronger; cheaper because no gold is wasted. The Jas. Boss Case is guaranteed for 25 years. Won't wear thin. Send for book.

The Keystone Watch Case Company, Philadelphia.

THE DEDICATION

Of the St. Louis Exposition Buildings on April 30.

St. Louis, March 30.—At the meeting held last evening at which President Thos. H. Carter, of the National World's Fair commission, President David R. Francis and other officers of the exposition company were present, the program for the three days' dedicatory exercises of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, which will open here in 1904, was finally adopted. The dedication of the buildings

BISHOP E. R. HENDRIX,
Of Kansas City, who will make the prayer of the exercises in the dedication of the St. Louis Exposition.

under the direction of the national committee will begin on April 30 on the centennial anniversary of the cession of the Louisiana territory by France to the United States, and continue through May 1 and 2. The principal ceremonies will be on April 30 when President Roosevelt and former President Cleveland will be among the speakers. At 10 o'clock on that date the freedom of the city will be tendered to the President of the United States by Mayor Wells. Then will follow the military parade, composed of United States troops and National Guards from various states. These bodies will be assembled under the direction of Major General Henry C. Corbin, the grand marshal, and will move, preceded by the President of the United States and official guests in carriages through Forest Park to the exposition grounds, where the Presidential salute will be fired. From a grand stand on the exposition grounds the parade will be reviewed by the President. Promptly at 2 o'clock the assembly in the Liberal Arts building will be called to order by President Francis.

The ceremonies will be as follows:

Invocation by Cardinal Gibbons.

Introduction of Hon. Thomas H. Carter, of the national commission, president of the day.

Grand chorus—"The Heavens Proclaiming."

Presentation of the buildings by President Francis.

Dedication address by President Roosevelt.

Chorus—"Unfold, Ye Portals."

Address by former President Grover Cleveland.

"America," with full chorus and band accompaniment.

Prayer by Bishop E. R. Hendricks.

Benediction by Right Rev. Henry C. Potter.

Centennial salute of one hundred guns.

On the morning of the second day members of the diplomatic corps, the representatives of foreign governments and other official guests, will be escorted to the liberal arts building, where Corwin H. Spencer, chairman of the committee on ceremonies, will call the meeting to order. Hon. John M. Thurston, of the national commission will be president of the day.

President Francis, of the exposition, will extend a greeting to the representatives of the foreign governments and there will be addresses by the French ambassador and Spanish minister.

The civic parade will be held on the third day and will be reviewed by the governors of states.

In the afternoon Wm. H. Thompson, chairman of the committee on grounds and buildings, will call the meeting to order, and Hon. Wm. Lindsay, of the national commission, will serve as president of the day. Gov. A. M. Dockery, of Missouri, will deliver an address of welcome, which will be responded to by Gov. Odell, of New York. Immediately after the close of the ceremonies, the governors will proceed to the building sites selected for their respective states, where corner stones will be laid and state colors will be raised with appropriate ceremonies.

St. Louis, March 28.—During their visit in St. Louis to attend the dedication of the World's Fair, President Roosevelt and ex-President Cleveland will sleep and eat at the same house. President D. R. Francis, of the World's Fair company, has made arrangements to entertain both the President and the ex-President at his handsome home, at Newstead and Maryland avenues.

Members of the cabinet will be entertained at the homes of William H. Thompson, treasurer of the fair, and ex-Governor E. O. Stanard, one of the directors. Senator Depew will be the guest of Corwin H. Spencer, vice president of the exposition.

PROBABLY A SCARE.

Winona, Minn., March 26.—An aged negro orator, J. C. Fremont, of Watertown, S. D., a well known representative of the race, who at the close of the civil war, was president of a society that sent many negroes back to Africa, lectured here on the "Race Problem." While here he called on Congressman Tawney and asked for a private interview. He stated that he had a communication which he desired the congressman to communicate to the President, to the effect that he had come into possession of information that a plan had been made to attempt the life of President Roosevelt on his western trip, but that this had now been abandoned, and instead the plotters were planning, at some favorable point in Montana or Colorado, to capture Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, Secretary of War Root and Attorney-General Knox and carry them to the mountains, to be held for a suitable ransom.

Fremont refused to divulge the source of his information, but insisted that it was correct. Congressman Tawney places little credence in the tale but, nevertheless, has written to Secretary Shaw, telling him the negro's story.

Differences Settled.

Panama, Colombia, March 30.—Cable dispatches received here from San Salvador announce that President Cabrera, of Guatemala, and President Escalon, of San Salvador, had an interview on Sunday last on the high sea, between Acajutla, San Salvador, and San Jose, Costa Rica. After six hours' conference the presidents separated, having arranged satisfactorily the differences between the two republics.

President Escalon returned last night to San Salvador.

New Way to
Cure Rheumatism.

$25 in gold forfeited; 5 days' treatment and book free to all.

Through the lucky discovery of a Toledo druggist-chemist it is possible to cure the worst cases of rheumatism in 10 to 20 days. So confident is he that he will forfeit $25 in gold for any case he fails to cure, and besides that sends 5 days' trial treatment free to any one who sends name and address to William James Smith, G. L., Toledo, O. It cures plain rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, gout, swelling of the feet and ankles, neuralgic pains, etc., by driving the uric acid from the system and building up the entire body to what it used to be. Address the discoverer as above; accept his sincere offer and soon you will be cured.

PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

He Will Leave His Party at Four Different Points.

Washington, D. C., March 30.—At four places in his coming western tour the President will break away from all members of his party and leave secret service and newspaper men ignorant of his whereabouts. The first will be at the Yellowstone Park in April. On arriving at the park the members of the party will be left in the train, and will shift for themselves until the President emerges sixteen days later. Inside the park his companions will be Maj. Pitcher, the army officer in charge of the park, and John Borroughs, the naturalist, of New York. The three men will live in the open air, camping and doing as they please. There will be no shooting or hunting. Instead, the President will devote some time to study of the best methods for the preservation of the game in the park.

The next disappearance of the President will be in the Grand Canyon of Arizona. There the train will halt for a day, Wednesday, May 6, and Mr. Roosevelt will leave everybody in his party behind and take horses, his only companion being Governor Brodie, of Arizona. Governor Brodie was the senior major of the "Rough Riders" when that regiment went to Cuba. With the promotion of General Wood to be a brigadier general and the promotion of Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt to be colonel of the regiment, Major Brodie became lieutenant colonel. At the first opportunity after he became President Mr. Roosevelt appointed Brodie to be governor of Arizona.

While in California the President and his party will go to the Yosemite Valley, the home of the big redwood trees. The President again will say good-bye to the members of his party, and will enter the forest with no other companion than John Muir, the famous Yosemite guide. They will camp together for four days. The next time he leaves his party will be when he rides across the plains of Wyoming from Laramie to Cheyenne. Only one or two personal friends will accompany him on that ride, a distance of more than fifty miles.

SOUVENIR FAKIRS.

New York, March 30.—An idea of the extent and resources of an industry with which the general public is little acquainted is about to be furnished in connection with the tour of President Rosevelt and party across the continent. Persons who have noticed the street vendors who line the curbs on the occasion of any public gathering and dispose of cheap badges and other gaudy souvenirs to the crowd would hardly believe that these ubiquitous and noisy gentry represent a calling that, of late years, has reached vast proportions in America and is backed by resourceful brains and vast capital.

That such is a fact, however, is evidenced by plans that have been perfected in this city whereby it has been arranged that a party of a score or more of these professional fakirs or hawkers shall accompany the presidential party from the time it reaches Chicago, day after tomorrow, until it returns to Washington in June, after accomplishing a trip to the far Pacific Northwest. It being impossible to travel in the presidential rain it is necessary that the vendors of souvenir canes, etc., keep constantly jumping ahead and wait for the presidential special to catch up. Thus, a party of ten will reach a city the day before the President and be on hand to supply the crowds, while another party that has covered the preceding stop will jump to the second or third city and await the coming of the distinguished tourist. Meanwhile, other members of the "syndicate" are to remain in New York to ship the souvenirs to points previously agreed upon. The success of the project means a large outlay of capital and incidentally a study of time tables and a mapping out of a route in the same careful manner as is done by a big circus on tour.

NEW MINISTER HERE.

San Francisco, March 27.—Sir Chen Tung Liang Cheng, K. R. M. G., the new Chinese minister to the United States, has arrived here on the steamer Korea. Minister Cheng is accompanied by his entire suite and party, which includes about twenty students. Most prominent among this last category is the eldest son of Viceroy Chang Chih Tung. There is also in the student party the only son of Tuang Fang, the enlightened Machu governor of Hunch, and a third distinguished figure among the students is the son of the late Hsi Tung Shan,

SIR LIANG CHEN TUNG.

chief imperial tutor of the late emperor Tung Chih. These three scions of nobility and two others in the party come to the United States to study, at their own expense, while the remaining members of the student body enter the colleges of this country under the auspices of the Chinese government.

Some of the students have long reached their majority, and several among them have reached the period of ripe manhood. Viceroy Chang Chih Tung's son is over 40 years of age, while Governor Fang's son is a youth of 18.

The party will remain in this city for some time before proceeding to Washington.

SECOND CABLE SECTION.

San Francisco, March 27.—The first steps in the work preliminary to the laying of the cable between Honolulu and Midway Islands have been taken up. The Pacific Commercial Cable company has chartered the steamer Grace Dollar and on April 10 she will depart from this port, carrying supplies and materials for the construction of the cable station on Midway Islands. She will also have on board a number of carpenters and engineers and the work of erecting the buildings will be commenced immediately upon her arrival. The line from Honolulu to Midway will be the second link of the cable which is to connect the United states with the Philippines. The British steamers Anglia and Colonia are at present in London being loaded with the cable.

Agricultural department conducting series of investigations that will result in the uniform inspection of grain and provide a fixed and just standard of grading.

HANDLING THE MOROS.

Interesting Letter From Capt. Pershing Throws Light on Their Character.

Washington, March 27.—Capt. John J. Pershing, Fifteenth infantry, who has been in command in the Moro country, has written a letter under date of Camp Vickers, January 28, to a personal friend in the War department in which he gives in detail many interesting facts in connection with the disturbances in Mindanao. Captain Pershing says that after he was placed in charge of Moro affairs by General Davis because he (Pershing) apparently could get along with them he worked on the theory that it is necessary to establish mutual confidence between the Moros and the United States "if we are to govern them without a lot of trouble." He endeavored to demonstrate to them that the United States is their friend, having no desire to carry them off into slavery or to take anything belonging to them without paying for it. This he writes is all contrary to what they have been accustomed to in the past. The Spaniards and the Moros could not get along together well. The Moros were very jealous of their religion and the Spaniards tried to civilize them by seizing and baptizing some of them. There were atrocities committed on both sides as a result of these differences.

Captain Pershing says that the Moros do not realize any other kind of a government than a one-man power. He says he has been able to keep all the promises he has made, which has enabled him to be more successful in command of that district. They regard him as representing the President of America and are somewhat uneasy as to what his successor will do. The question of slavery is intimately connected with their religion and sis something of a vassalage or serfdom and not slavery as known in this country. He thinks it is a subject that should remain untouched until it is understood better. The Moros, he writes, should have a government which they can understand, and it should be the policy of the United States to let it alone but to make each sultan and datto responsible for the acts of his people. "We cannot afford," he says, "to tear down their established form of government and I fear it will be a long time before this can be done."

The Maciu campaigns have had a convincing effect as to the impossibility of any natives escaping punishment when they commit depredations. Captain Pershing says the Moros have some admirable traits of character. "Once a friend they will go to the limit for you." They are industrious and have splendid rice fields and other agricultural crops. The country is capable of great things from an agricultural standpoint. The country is somewhat like the Mohawk valley and the whole district can be compared to that about Lake George.

Captain Pershing says that he believes the troops could march around the lake now and be received in a friendly spirit everywhere except at Bacalod. He has a number of reliable secret service Moros and they inform nim of the conditions and feeling among their countrymen.

He says there are about 75,000 people that live in that region, and they are in a fair way to become real friends. He says this is an achievement he would be proud of and is almost ready to promise it, adding "though we may encounter some old hard-headed savage to whom we shall have to administer a severe lesson in order to teach him and others what we can do."

Captain Pershing in conclusion says it is the most interesting work he has yet had in the army, and he hopes to remain and be permitted to work out the problem. He thinks that a military government for a long time to come is the only one for the Moros.

SAN MIGUEL KILLED.

Manila, March 28.—The report that San Miguel, the Filipino leader, was killed in Friday's fight near Mariquani, is confirmed. His body has been identified and delivered to his relatives for burial.

San Miguel, with his bodyguard, consisting of thirty men, abandoned the fort at Mariquina and attempted to escape, but the Macabebe scouts surrounded the party, mortally wounded San Miguel and killed six of his bodyguard. After he fell San Miguel emptied his revolver among the Macabebes and died fighting.

San Miguel was the last unreconciled Filipino insurgent. He failed to attain prominence during the insurrection.

The bodies of the insurgents killed in the fighting at Mariquina, to the number of about fifty, were taken to Caloocan today and were surrendered to relatives of the dead.

Lieut. Reese and the other wounded scouts will recover.

ART AT ST. LOUIS.

New York, March 28.—H. C. Ives, chief of the department of art of the St. Louis exposition, returned from Europe today:

"Everywhere I was treated with great courtesy," he said, "but there is a great interest shown in the coming exposition. All the schools will be represented. The exposition may not equal others in quantity, but it will surpass them in quality.

The art department will be broad in character. We do not speak of industrial art or fine art, but it will include art in the broadest sense. The exhibit will be a comprehensive one and take in a thousand and one examples of artistic activity.

"The shipment of exhibits will take place about the first of the year, but the shipments of material and other goods of a like character will be going on nearly all of the time, beginning in a very few months."

Coal in Montana.

Havre, Mont., March 28.—A. G. Staten has discovered a rich anthracite coal mine about ten miles south. The vein stands vertical and is four feet thick and runs into one of the highest mountain peaks in the chain of Bear Paw mountains. A specimen sent to a chemical laboratory has been pronounced a superior grade of anthracite.

MONEY TO COOKS.

$7,500.00 Donated, to be Divided Among Family Cooks.

The sum of $7,500.00 will be distributed between now and midsummer among family cooks, in 735 prizes ranging from $200.00 to $5.00.

This is done to stimulate better cooking in the family kitchen. The contest is open to paid cooks, (drop the name "hired girl" and call them cooks if they deserve it) or to the mistress of the household if she does the cooking. The rules for contest are plain and simple. Each of the 735 winners of money prizes will also receive an engraved certificate of merit or diploma as a cook. The diplomas bear the big gilt seal and signature of the most famous food company in the world. The Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., of Battle Creek, Mich., the well known makers of Postum Coffee and Grape-Nuts. Write them and address Cookery Dept. No. 473, for full particulars.

This remarkable contest among cooks to win the money prizes and diplomas will give thousands of families better and more delicious meals as well as cleaner kitchens and a general improvement in the culinary department, for the cooks must show marked skill and betterment in service to win. Great sums of money devoted to such enterprises always result in putting humanity further along on the road to civilization, health, comfort and happiness.

HUGE COMBINE.

Proposed That All the Manufacturers Shall Unite.

Chicago, Ill., March 25.—It is learned on good authority that when the National Association of Manufacturers meets in annual convention in New Orleans, next month, a plan will be proposed for welding all the leading manufacturers of the United States into one formidable organization in order that they may more effectively act together in common defense against the demands and encroachments of trades unionism. The movement was given birth at the convention of the association held in Indianapolis, last year, and since that time the chief promoters have been actively engaged in propagating the idea among the manufacturers and business men of the country until now it is believed that the scheme has made sufficient progress to be launched fairly and squarely on the sea of public opinion. The association is much encouraged in its endeavors

DAVID M. PARRY.

along this line by the success that attended its efforts to defeat in the last session of congress the two pet measures of the labor lobby, the eight-hour and anti-injunction bills.

For more than a year President Parry, of the association, has been incessantly at work urging the manufacturing interests to get together to combat the so-called menacing attitude of the trades unions. At intervals he has visited Chicago, New York and other industrial centers and advocated before meetings of commercial men the scheme of federation that he has undertaken to push through. That his endeavors have not been fruitless is evidenced by the fact that the employers of this city have lately combined to fight the labor organizations and still more recently the iron and steel manufacturers of the country have combined for united action against the demands of the Structural Ironworkers' unions. Persons who see below the surface of things are convinced that the approaching New Orleans gathering will see perfected a defensive organization of employers that in strength and numbers will be fitted to wage a fight to a finish against organized labor. That the latter is not blind to the impending danger is shown by the fact that measures are being taken in all haste to heal the differences between various unions, to combine the smaller and weaker organizations into stronger bodies and in short to marshal the labor forces into one solid army for the coming battle.

IS NOW 84 YEARS OLD.

London, March 26.—The Duke of Cambridge, who today reached his eighty-fifth year, is the first member of the British royal family, at least in modern times, to attain that age. Queen Victoria, the Duchess of Gloucester, and George III. all reached the four-score

DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

mark, but died soon after. The only member of the royal family who lived to be an octogenarian was the first Duke of Cumberland, who succeeded William IV. as king of Hanover. He died in his eighty-first year.

Few men of his years in the United Kingdom are more vigorous and active than the Duke of Cambridge. Last year, during King Edward's illness, the venerable duke took over much of the work of meeting and entertaining the foreign representatives who had come to London for the coronation. His career has been altogether military. He has held his title for more than fifty years, during all of which time he has been a member of the house of lords. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon is the only other duke who has been in the upper house for more than forty years. Indeed, the Duke of Richmond and the Duke of Norfolk are the only dukes who have sat in the house of lords for as many as thirty years.

Prince George, Duke of Cambridge, is a cousin of the late Queen Victoria, being a son of Duke Adolph of Cambridge, who was the sixth son of King George III. He was born March 26, 1819. He was for years the field marshal acting as commander-in-chief of the British army.

Train Derailed.

Cleveland, O., March 30.—The fast west bound New York and Cleveland express train on the Erie road, due in this city at 12.40 p. m., was derailed at Concord, near Cory, Pa., while running at a reduced speed, early today. So far as reported to the headquarters of the Erie Company in this city, no passengers were killed or seriously injured, although everyone on the train was severely shaken up and a few sustained severe bruises.

The cause of the accident is not yet known. The engines and cars all left the track, except the rear Pullman. None of the coaches turned over, however, except the forward express car. The latter is lying partially tipped over on an embankment.

Preferred Death to Church.

Marine City, Mich., March 30.—Arthur Wellhousen, a fifteen-year-old lad, went to his room to dress yesterday morning after a heated argument with his parents as to whether he should go to church. A shot was heard soon after he went up stairs and the boy was found dead on his bed with a bullet through his brain. The parents insist that the shooting was accidental, but the lad's friends who knew his temper, declare he committed suicide.

IRISH LAND BILL.

The Long Expected Measure Introduced in the Commons.

London, March 25.—The Irish secretary, Mr. Wyndham, introduced the government's long-anticipated Irish land bill in the house of commons today. It proposes a free grant of $60,000,000 for the purposes of the bill. The bill also provides that tenants will pay 3¾ per cent interest on loans from the government, that untenanted farms and grazing lands will be sold to neighboring tenants and that three commissioners will supervise the sales.

The advance to tenants, through the provisions of the land bill, is limted to $2,500 in the congested districts and $5,000 elsewhere. The bill will become effective November 1.

Mr. Wyndham said $750,000,000 could safely be advanced on Irish land, but he thought the scheme would not involve $500,000,000.

The Irish secretary explained that while the maximum charge on the English treasury would not exceed $1,975,000 in a single year, the reduction in the cost of the administration of Ireland would amount to $1,250,000.

It will be called "guaranteed 2¾ per cent. stock," and will be unredeemable for thirty years. Mr. Wyndham doubted if $500,000,000 of the stock would be needed. It will be issued at the rate of $25,000,000 yearly for the first three years and afterwards possibly in larger sums. In addition to this the government proposed a free grant of $60,000,000 to be raised by additions to the stock, the interest and sinking fund of which will be borne by the treasury, and the maximum annual charge of which will not exceed $1,950,000.

The keen interest felt in this new legislation which, it is hoped, will promote peace and contentment in Ireland, was evidenced by the crowded house.

The peers' gallery and the distinguished strangers' gallery were filled and there has been no such gathering of members of parliament since the opening of the session.

Michael Davitt, the father of the land league, celebrated his fifty-seventh birthday by re-entering the house for the first time since he ceased to be a member, in order to hear the chief secretary for Ireland unfold his plans.

Mr. Wyndham, who was heartily cheered when he arose to speak, announced, at the outset, that the government thought cash aid was necessary for the fulfillment of the proposed scheme, but it attached greater importance to the credit operation than to the cash operation. He then unfolded the scheme, which provides for advances of money for the purchase of land by the tenants. The advances will be in the shape of cash and not of stock, but in order to enable the cash to be raised a new stock is to be floated.

Against this charge on the British treasury the British government proposes forthwith to commence reductions in the cost of administration, amounting to $1,200,000 per annum forever.

Proceeding, Mr. Wyndham dealt with the points of the bill, which contains a bewildering mass of figures, showing how advances will be made and the terms of repayment, but it seems, in the main, to be on the lines laid down by the land conference report and will be satisfactory to the landlords and tenants. In the course of his speech, which was punctuated by cheers, Mr. Wyndham said that the landlords of Ireland were being ruined financially and that the tenants were being ruined morally, and the taxpayers of England were paying $700,000 per annum to the land commission and $7,000,000 to the Irish police which largely was needed to deal with illegalities arising from the land question.

"Is it remarkable, under these circumstances," asked the Irish secretary, "if the landlords and tenants come together?"

Mr. Wyndham did not think any recondite or veiled reasons need be looked for. Past experience showed the state incurred no risk in giving such aid. From the taxpayers' viewpoint it was stated that aid for land purchase was a safe commercial transaction. By the aid of the state 80,000 tenants had already bought their holdings and the state had not lost a half-penny.

Public opinion supported repayment, and this was high, moral security, besides which was the security of the land itself. Mr. Wyndham also said that the number of anomalies which had to be dealt with rendered the work most embarrassing, complicated and very difficult to present to the house in an intelligent manner. The state of things in some parts of Ireland was such as could scarcely be believed in England.

Mr Wyndham proceeded, saying that in view of the strong recommendation of the recent land conference the government had provided that the landlords might make their own arrangements with the tenants if they tallied with the policy of the present bill which instead of expatriating the landlords, as stated in some quarters, would, he hoped, enable them to remain in the country. The government thought the period for the repayment of loans should be 68½ years.

There were strenuous provisions against subdividing mortgages on holdings.

In conclusion Mr. Wyndham said he was sure the landlords and tenants would continue to act in the reasonable spirit which actuated the conference. There were two alternatives before the country. They could prolong for another 150 years the present tragedy in Irgland, or they could now initiate and henceforth prosecute a business transaction occupying some fifteen years, based on the self-esteem, probity and mutual good will of all concerned.

Mr. Wyndham finished speaking at 4:10 p. m.

Later, the Irish land bill passed its first reading.

MORGAN'S MUSEUM.

New York, March 30.—There is excellent authority for stating that J. Pierpont Morgan is planning to build a splendid museum and present it to the American nation. The most valuable of his treasures are now abroad, scattered over continental Europe and England. Mr. Morgan's private art collections are by far the rarest and most extensive owned by any individual in the world.

"This much can be said definitely," said one of Mr. Morgan's friends, "that Mr. Morgan has not made his vast collection with a view to keeping them secluded for the personal enjoyment of himself and friends. He is planning to house all his collections in one place and it is very likely that the great museum of art which he will establish will be offered as a gift to the American nation."

The tariff has so far stopped Mr. Morgan from transporting his art objects to this country. If he were to give his treasures to a public institution they could be brought in free of duty.

Another Gift to Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 28.—Andrew Carnegie has added $1,550,000 to his library donations in Pittsburg. He has made it known through W. N. Frew, president of the board of trustees that he will donate $1,400,000 in addition to the $1,750,000 already given by him to provide means for an addition to the present Carnegie library, and $250,000 for the building of the new East End branch library. This new gift of Mr. Carnegie makes his contribution to the greater institution $5,000,000.

The proposed addition to the Carnegie institute will make it five times larger than the present building and it will contain not only quarters for the museum, but also an immense art gallery, the finest that can be built, and numerous other improvements.

THE MEN AND WOMEN

Who Enjoy the Choicest Products of the World's Commerce.

Knowledge of What Is Best More Important Than Wealth Without It.

It must be apparent to every one that qualities of the highest order are necessary to enable the best of the products of modern commerce to attain permanently to universal acceptance. However loudly heralded, they may not hope for world-wide preeminence unless they meet with the general approval, not of individuals only, but of the many who have the happy faculty of selecting, enjoying and learning the real worth of the choicest products. Their commendation, consequently, becomes important to others, since to meet the requirements of the well informed of all countries the method of manufacture must be of the most perfect order and the combination the most excellent of its kind. The above is true not of food products only, but is especially applicable to medicinal agents and after nearly a quarter of a century of growth and general use the excellent remedy, Syrup of Figs, is everywhere accepted, throughout the world, as the best of family laxatives. Its quality is due not only to the excellence of the combination of the laxative and carminative principles of plants known to act most beneficially on the system and presented in the form of a pleasant and refreshing liquid, but also to the method of manufacture of the California Fig Syrup Co., which ensures that uniformity and purity essential in a remedy intended for family use. Ask any physician who is well informed and he will answer at once that it is an excellent laxative. If at all eminent in his profession and has made a special study of laxatives and their effects upon the system he will tell you that it is the best of family laxatives, because it is simple and wholesome and cleanses and sweetens the system effectually, when a laxative is needed, without any unpleasant after-effects. Every well-informed druggist of reputable standing knows that Syrup of Figs is an excellent laxative and is glad to sell it, at the regular price of fifty cents per bottle, because it gives general satisfaction, but one should remember that in order to get the beneficial effects of Syrup of Figs it is necessary to buy the genuine, which is sold in original packages only; the name of the remedy—Syrup of Figs and also the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package.

FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS. PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

M'DONALD'S SUICIDE.

It Was a Case in Which Suicide Was Confession.

London, March 25.—The Evening News, of this city, announces that Major-General Sir Hector MacDonald, commanding the British forces in Ceylon, against whom charges, based on immoral acts, were filed some time ago, committed suicide today, by shooting, in a hotel in Paris.

General MacDonald was on his way from London to Ceylon to face a court-martial to be convened by Governor Ridgeway. When the charges were filed some time ago General MacDonald came to England to confer with his friends and started on his return, it is understood, on the advice of Lord Roberts.

Major-General Hector MacDonald's splendid career in the army constitutes a military romance in contemporary real life. A private soldier 29 years ago, he had risen higher in the service and at an earlier age than most men of his grade who started life with a commission, backed by the advantage of the best military education.

He was a native of Ross-shire, and in 1868 he enlisted among the Gordons at the age of 17.

The first nine years of his life as a soldier were humdrum enough. It was the Afghan war of 1879 that placed him with his feet firmly planted on fortune's ladder. He entered the war with the Gordons as an active young sergeant of 26. He emerged from it with at least two brilliant records in the dispatches, and with the rank of second lieutenant in his own famous regiment.

Early in the war his quality was put to a trying test. He was in command of a hill blockhouse, with a small detachment of Gordons and native troops. Hither was brought a rumor that an Afghan force had planned an ambush to catch Lord Roberts and his staff, who were moving with an escort of Lancers and Punjaub cavalry. After satisfying himself through native scouts that the rumor was well founded, MacDonald promptly marched to the threatened point, where he found the Afghans posted on high ground commanding the road. They greatly outnumbered his little party, but that was neither here nor there.

Across the river and up the hill went the Gordons, closed with the enemy at the bayonet's point, and drove them off. When the action was over thirty of the Afghans lay on the ground. For this important service MacDonald won his first mention in dispatches, Lord Roberts paying warm tribute to his "coolness, judgmen and gallantry."

At the engagement of Charasiah he was again mentioned in dispatches, took part in all the operations around Cabul, in the Maiden expedition, accompanied Lord Roberts in the famous flank march to Candahar, and after the victory before the town received his commission, almost on the field of battle. For this campaign he wears the medal with three clasps and the bronze decoration.

The next phase of the officer's experience was in the trying, but wholesome school of adversity. Returning from India in 1881, the Gordons were stopped at the Cape to aid in suppressing the Boer uprising, and at Majuba hill Lieut. MacDonald was compelled to surrender his sword after beholding his commander, Sir George Colley, fall upon the field. But he surrendered it with the complete respect of his victorious enemy. "This is a brave man," said one of the Boer chiefs as he knocked down a rifle leveled against the young Scotsman.

He was in the Nile expedition under Lord Wolseley in 1885; in the Suakim expedition of 1888, where his conduct at the battle of Gemaizah once more secured him dispatch mention. A year later he again won this honor in the battle of Toski.

In 1891 he fought at Tokar, served under Kitchener for the first time as brigadier in the Dongola expedition of 1896; and for the second time at Abu Hamed in 1897. During both these campaigns his name figured prominently in the dispatches.

Gen. MacDonald's career during the recent Boer war was one of endless moving and daring. He succeeded General Wauchope at Magersfontein and was largely instrumental in bringing relief to Kimberly during the siege there. His appointment to the command in Ceylon was a reward for his services in the army and for his brilliant record.

It is related of Gen. MacDonald that while still in the ranks he did sentry duty outside the tent of King Edward, who, while prince of Wales, visited India in 1875.

President Roosevelt has arranged an important series of speeches for western trip. Keynote of addresses will be tariff revision, for which he seeks a pledge from his party.

CASTRO'S LITTLE PLAY

He Withdrew His Resignation of the Presidency.

Caracas, Tuesday, March 24.—After reading his special message to congress today General Castro withdrew his resignation of the presidency of Venezuela.

President Castro's special message was delivered to Congress this afternoon. He says:

"When I abdicated it was not from any smallminded or interested calculation, still less was it the result of any sorry or ridiculous fear which has no place in a heart warmed by the heat of great ideals."

He then says he believed that his abdication was a duty imposed upon him in the interest of the peace of the republic.

After passing in review the difficulties in the way of the government, he says he saw how his intentions were misrepresented and he was disheartened and at that moment resigned.

"Notwithstanding these reasons, which were weighty to my mind," he continues, "Congress does not accept my resignation and insists that I should continue, that I should not persist therein, but considers me still useful in the government. I bow before its desire and resign myself to the new obligations imposed by my country, but only until the work of pacifying the nation shall become complete and order re-established in the public administration. Remember it well, senators and deputies; I believe my separation necessary; you think otherwise. I hope the future will prove you right. Accept an expression of my supreme thanks for the generous demonstration of which you have made me the object."

When it was known he had not resigned, a popular demonstration took place.

HENRI DE WINDT.

Paris, March 26.—M. Henri De Windt, the celebrated artist-traveler, author and composer, who recently returned from a tramp around the world, and whose re-

M. HENRI DE WINDT.

cent articles on Siberia have been suppressed in Russia, will celebrate his 47th birthday next month. It is proposed by his friends here, including many members of the British and American colonies, to make the occasion one of congratulation and especial remembrance.

BLOWN OFF THE MAP.

Topeka, Kan., March 25.—Hodgeman county, in Western Kansas, has been blown off the map. County lines and public highways have been obliterated and the only spot where the people can recognize their own premises is the little town of Jetmore, the county seat.

This information comes in a letter from A. J. Coombs, the county surveyor, to Governor Bailey. Coombs says the high winds during the past two weeks have practically wiped out the county lines and public roads with the storm of sand which has been scattered over the prairies.

Hodgeman is a cattle county. There are no fences. No attempt is made at farming, and the only vegetation is the buffalo grass, upon which the cattle feed. Surveyor Coombs wants the state to appropriate money to pay for re-establishing the county lines.

Gen. MacArthur Home.

San Francisco, March 28.—Major General MacArthur, who is to succeed Gen. Hughes in the command of the department of California, has arrived here, accompanied by his wife.

ONE IN FOUR

Of the Convicts at Dannemora Suffer From Consumption.

Albany, N. Y., March 26.—One-fourth of the population of the Clinton state prison at Dannemora is afflicted with tuberculosis, according to Dr. J. B. Ransom, physician at the institution, in an argument submitted to the ways and means committee of the assembly in favor of the bill of Assemblyman Knapp, making an appropriation for the construction of a building at the prison for the case of the prisoners thus afflicted. There are 250 tubercular inmates in the institution of whom 195 were transferred from other institutions.

Concerning the conditions, Dr. Ransom says: "We are able to care for, at the most, about 54 of these men in our hospital wards. We have set aside the side of the cell block for others under treatment. This leaves about one hundred cases scattered through our population. While they are not in the acive stages, still there frequently occurs a case that develops conditions that are a menace to the men in the way of infection, and, under the present circumstances, this is impossible to prevent.

"From ninety to one hundred tubercular cases are being discharged every year from this prison upon the outside world, to carry infection broadcast, if their disease is not treated.

"The great need of the hour is more accommodation for the large class of consumptive prisoners, not only for the welfare of the men in the institution themselves, but also for the general public."

New York, March 26.—Dr. Lederle, of the board of health, has reported to Mayor Low that: "Tuberculosis was the greatest single cause of deaths in this city and one which in my opinion demands more attention in the interest of public health. I believe that the time has come when the city of New York should extend its facilities for the treatment of tuberculosis."

He recommends the erection of a sanitarium on the tent plan. The deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis in New York last year numbered 7,571.

NOTED PACKER DEAD.

Chicago, March 30.—Gustavus Franklin Swift, president of the Swift Packing company, died at his home, 4848 Ellis avenue, yesterday, of internal hemorrhages resulting from a surgical operation performed several days ago. Mr. Swift was 63 years old.

Mr. Swift began his business career as a butcher and died leaving a fortune estimated from $7,000,000 to $10,000,000. This fortune was made in the course of 43 years. He was born at Sandwich, Mass., in June, 1839. He opened a small butcher shop in his native town. He removed to Boston when he was less than 20 years old. He remained in Boston until 1875, then he came to Chicago. In this city he engaged in the same business which he had left in Massachusetts and developed the department of shipping live cattle to eastern markets. In 1877 he evolved plans for the first refrigerating car, and dressed meats instead of live animals were shipped to eastern cities. He was the pioneer in this kind of business, and it was not long before others saw the advantages of his method and imitated him.

Mr. Swift was not only the oldest packer at the time of his death, but he was the originator of the method that has made many large fortunes. From the small plant started in 1877 has developed a corporation with branches in St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha, St. Paul and Fort Worth, Tex., and with distributing offices in every important city and town in the United States and with representatives in the leading cities of Europe, Asia and Africa. Its employes number 22,607. Upon its capital stock of $25,000,000 the sales of 1902 exceeded $200,000,000.

More Trouble in Morocco.

New York, March 26.—Tangier, according to a dispatch to the Times, from that city, via London, has sent pressing letters to Fez asking for military assistance, without which, it is declared, the disturbances among the mountain tribes will be very serious. It is stated that over 1,000 men are required.

BE YOUR OWN VETERINARY!

Write today for formula of English Horse and Cattle Food, the best remedy in the world for the disorders that horses and cattle are subject to, a sure preventative for Hog cholera. Keep your horses and cattle always in condition; has been used in England for more than fifty years and has been sold in this country at a high price under a well known label. With the formula you can make your own food, as much and as often as you please. Price of formula only $1.

Toledo Cattle Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio.

MRS. RATH'S BABY

Tired Mother's Touching Story of Anxiety and Suffering.

Cuticura Brings Blessed Cure to Skin Tortured Baby and Peace and Rest to Its Worn Out Mother.

It is no wonder that Mrs. Helena Rath was taken sick. Single-handed, she did all the housework and washed, cooked and mended for her husband, Hans, and their six children. After a plucky fight to keep on her feet, Mrs. Rath had to yield, and early in 1902 she took to her bed. What followed she told to a visitor, who called at her tidy home, No. 821 Tenth Ave., New York City.

"I hired a girl to mind the children and to do whatever else she could. I couldn't stay in bed long. Sick as I was, it was easier for me to crawl around than to lie and worry about my little ones. So I got up after a few days, and let the girl go. I had noticed that she had sores on her face, hands and arms, but I paid no attention to that until Charlie, my youngest, began to pick and scratch himself. He was then ten months old, and the girl had paid more attention to him than to any of the others. Charlie was fretful and cross, but as he was cutting teeth, I didn't think much of that. Even when a rash broke out on his face I wasn't frightened, because everybody knows that that is quite common with teething babies. Several of my others had it when little, and I thought nothing about it.

"But the rash on Charlie's poor little face spread to his neck, chest, and back. I had never seen anything quite like it before. The skin rose in little lumps, and matter came out. My baby's skin was hot, and how he did suffer! He wouldn't eat, and night after night I walked the floor with him, weak as I was. Often I had to stop because I felt faint and my back throbbed with pain. But the worst pain of all was to see my poor little boy burning with those nasty sores.

"I believed he had caught some disease from the girl, but some of the neighbors said he had eczema, and that is not catching, they told me. Yes, I gave him medicine, and put salves and things on him. I don't think they were all useless. Once in a while the itching seemed to let up a bit, but there was not much change for the better until a lady across the street asked me why I didn't try the Cuticura Remedies. I told her I had no faith in those things you read about in the papers. She said she didn't want me to go on faith nor even to spend any money at first. She gave me some Cuticura Ointment—I think the box was about half full—and a piece of Cuticura Soap. I followed the directions, bathing Charlie and putting that nice Ointment on the sores.

"I wouldn't have believed that my baby would have been cured by a little thing like that. Not all of a sudden, mind you. Little by little, but so surely. Charlie and I both got more peace by day, and more sleep by night. The sores sort of dried up and went away. I shall never forget one blessed night when I went to bed with Charlie beside me, as soon as I got the supper dishes out of the way and the older children undressed; when I woke up the sun was streaming in. For the first time in six months I had slept through the night without a break.

"Yes, that fat little boy by the window is Charlie, and his skin is as white as a snow flake, thanks to the Cuticura Remedies. I think everybody should know about the Soap and also the Ointment, and if it is going to help other mothers with sick babies, go ahead and publish what I have told you."

MRS. HELENA RATH.

The agonizing, itching, and burning of the skin as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair, and crusting of the scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurements, as in pimples and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants, and anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter and salt rheum,—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Resolvent are such stands proven beyond all doubt. No statement is made regarding them that is not justified by the strongest evidence. The purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy have made them the standard skin cures, blood purifiers and humour remedies of the civilized world.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the civilized world. PRICES: Cuticura Resolvent, 50c. per bottle (in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60); Cuticura Ointment, 50c. per box, and Cuticura Soap, 25c. per tablet. Send for the great work, "Humours Testimonials and Treatment," in all languages, including Japanese and Chinese. British Depot, 27-28 Charterhouse Sq., London, E. C. French Depot, 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. Australian Depot, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

CUBAN TREATY.

The Cuban Senate Ratified It Saturday Night.

Washington, March 30.—Ratifications of the Cuban reciprocity treaty will be exchanged at the state department tomorrow morning. Today Senor Quesada, the Cuban minister, called upon Secretary Hay and officially notified him of the ratification of the treaty by the Cuban senate as reported in the news dispatches. As there is only one copy of the treaty in Washington, the other being en route from Havana, the exchange of ratifications will be constructive rather than actual. Secretary Hay accepting as sufficient the assurance that the Cuban copy has been dispatched to Washington.

No date has been set for the assembling of congres to take action on the treaty.

Pleased in Havana.

Havana, March 30.—Instructions were cabled to Minister Quesada at Washington, today, to sign the mutual reciprocity treaty in behalf of President Palma.

The utmost satisfaction is expressed at the completion of the treaty and the opinion in general that the United States congress will not fail to approve it. Those here who recently declared Cuba had no use for the reciprocity treaty are now pleased at the outlook, and the time is regarded as opportune for closing a permanent treaty covering political relationship. This, it is said, will soon be accomplished.

STEALING SOUVENIRS.

Washington, March 28.—The fifty young women from a local school who called on the President the other day found little in the way of souvenirs to carry off. The previous party of young women visitors got away with about everything movable except the chairs and tables in the executive office. They carried off peas, pencils, pads of paper, blotters and the tops of every ink bottle in sight. They would have taken the ink bottles, but they were filled.

Since then the waiting-room has always been kept prepared for souvenir hunters. One of the tables on which writing materials were kept has been removed and the other has nothing on it but an ink bottle and a few plain cards. When a caller wants to fill out a card he is given a pen by an attendant, who takes it again as soon as he is through.

$3,000,000 Sent to Philippines.

Washington, March 30.—The secretary of the treasury today signed a warrant for $3,000,000 in favor of the United States Guaranty Trust Company of New York, for account of the treasurer of the Philippine islands, to cover the appropriation for that amount made at the last session of Congress for the relief of distress in the Philippine islands.

Harlan Has Resigned.

Washington, March 28.—James S. Harlan, attorney general of Porto Rico, today called on the President and presented his resignation, to take effect April 30.

COL. BINGHAM.

The President's Cordial Letter and That of Secretary Root.

Washington, March 27.—In view of the approaching termination of the services of Colonel Bingham as superintendent of public buildings and grounds here, involving close personal management of the White House proper and especially of the social functions therein, the President has addressed, through Secretary Root, the following letter to Colonel Bingham, which is of interest mainly because of the light it throws on the exact relations which have existed getween the President and Secretary Root and the retiring official:

MAJOR THOMAS W. SYMONS.

White House, Washington, March 23, 1903.—My Dear Colonel Bingham:—As I am about to leave for a trip to the west, and as your services here will be finished before I return, I wish to send you this parting line of thanks and appreciation for the excellent work you have done in your present position. You are now leaving, of your own accord, with, what I hope, is the satisfaction of feeling that you have not only done good work, but that this good work has been appreciated. I have a very high regard for your successor, Colonel Symons, and, perhaps, my feeling about you can best be expressed by saying that I believe he will keep up to your standard.

With warm regards to Mrs. Bingham and to yourself, personally, I am

Sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Colonel T. A. Bingham, U. S. A., superintendent public buildings and grounds.

In transmitting the President's letter to Colonel Bingham, Secretary Root wrote the following letter:

War Department, Washington, March 24, 903.—My Dear Colonel Bingham:—The President has sent to me the enclosed letter of his own to be sent to you. I wish to accompany it by an expression of my appreciation of the faithful, capable, devoted service which you have rendered ever since I have been secretary of war as the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds. I should not have assented to your transfer to another station had it not been for the general policy which has been applied throughout the engineer corps for a number of years past and which requires changes of station in regular rotation after comparatively short tours of duty. I hope in your station you will find as agreeable personal relations and meet with as marked success as you have here.

Faithfully yours,

ELIHU ROOT,

Secretary of War.

Colonel Theodore A. Bingham, Superintendent Public Buildings and Grounds, War Department.

CHARGES MADE BY MILES

Lieut.-Col. Howse Alleged to Be Responsible for Cruelty.

Washington, March 31.—The war department is investigating charges that have been filed against Lieutenant Colonel Robert L. Howse, who was in command of a post in Northern Luzon in 1899. The charges relate to cruelties to Filipinos, allegations being made that Lieutenant Colonel Howse was cognizant of the fact that two natives were whipped to death and that no punishment of the offenders was ordered. It is stated at the war department that so far as investigated it appears that the alleged outrage was perpetrated by native officers while Col. Howse was absent after hostile Filipinos. The matter had been brought to the attention of Col. Howse and a partial reply made that an investigation at the time showed that only one native had died and that his death was not due to ill-treatment but to diabetes. Reports of alleged outrages in the Philippines for which Col. Howse and some other officers are said to be responsible are part of General Miles' report of his recent investigation in the Philippines.

THE GENERAL STAFF.

First Steps Toward Its Formation at War Department.

Washington, D. C., March 30.—The first important step toward the formation of the general staff of the army as provided for by a recent act of Congress was taken today, when the board appointed by the President to recommend details for the general staff corps began its first meeting in this city. The board consists of Generals Young, Chaffee, Bates, Carter, Bliss and Randolph. The duty of the board is to recommend for detail 42 officers from the army at large, including the existing staff corps and departments and the line, to complete the first organization, exclusive of general officers, of the general staff as constituted by the recent act of Congress.

The new law will not go into effect until August 15, because that is the date upon which General Miles retires from active service, and both the President and Congress desire to avoid anything that might be interpreted as a reflection upon or interference with him. General Young, who is to be the first chief of staff, is already engaged in preparing plans for the organization of the new corps, which will consist of himself, two other generals, four colonels, six lieutenant-colonels, twelve majors and twenty captains to be detailed for periods of four years from different branches of the service. At the end of their details they must return to their regular duty and cannot serve again upon the general staff corps for an interval of two years, except in time of war or in case of emergency. These officers while serving on the general staff are actually being educated in the science of war. They may be assigned to any duty the President sees fit and required to pursue any course of study that he may designate. The idea is to qualify as many officers as can be spared from their regular duties for positions of responsibility in time of war; to give them a training that they cannot obtain while serving with their regiments and performing the ordinary details of a soldier in time of peace. As an auxiliary to the general staff corps the new war college, which is to be established in Washington, will give officers what may be called a post-graduate course in military science.

GEN. WOOD NOT TO SUCCEED TAFT

Washington, March 31.—It was stated at the war department today that Gen. Wood would not become governor of the Philippines as a successor of Governor Taft, even should the illness of the latter cause his resignation. This statement is made because of rumors afloat regarding the government of the Philippines and Gen. Wood's commission.

THE KAISER IS POLITE.

Washington, March 25.—Emperor William of Germany, has given further striking proof of his desire to maintain friendly relations with the United States. In a personal cablegram to President Roosevelt he has invited the battle fleet of the United States in North American waters to visit Kiel, Germany, during regatta week in May. The emperor's message will not be made public until the President has sent his reply. It is believed, however, that the invitation had its birth in the announcement recently made by Senator Moody that the battle fleet would go on a cruise in May across the ocean with Lisbon as its destination. Since the receipt of the emperor's invitation it has been a subject of careful consideration by the President and his cabinet. Before it came to hand, however, there is reason to believe that the navy department had practically decided to abandon the cruise to Lisbon, because of publications in regard to the lessons which would be learned from it and which it was apprehended might create an unpleasant impression in Portugal. That the invitation will be declined was the general impression after the meeting of the cabinet yesterday, but the declination will be couched in terms which will be in nowise offensive to the German emperor and the German people.

OPPOSITION OF MARS.

Washington, March 28.—The most notable astronomical event of the year is the opposition of Mars, which occurs tonight. On April 1 the distance of Mars will be a minimum, being then 59,000,000 miles. The opposition is so circumstanced, however, that astronomers will have some favorable conditions for studying Martian problems. The northern polar cap will be visible, and doubtless many observations will be made of it by numerous observers. The satellites of Mars, discovered by Professor Hall at the Naval Observatory, probably will be beyond the reach of that telescope in the present position of the planet, but they may be visible to the more powerful telescopes of the Lick Observatory. Many problems are now studied by astronomers with large telescopes, of which the measurement of satellites is one. Other lines of study relate to the diameter of the planet by night and by daylight, and drawings of the numerous markings noted upon the surface of the sister planet.

A NEW CONTINENT.

The Ship Discovery Finds Land Mass Around South Pole.

London, March 26.—President Markham, of the Royal Geographical Society, commenting on the achievements of the British Antarctic ship Discovery, says it has been proved conclusively that the greater part of the Antarctic region is a vast continent. Captain Scott, the commander of the Discovery, penetrated 100 miles further south than any previous explorer and discovered an extensive mountainous region, hitherto absolutely unknown, extending to 83.20 south. He thinks this indicates that the land stretches to the pole in a series of very lofty mountains, which is considered to be far the most important geographical result ever achieved in antarctic exploration. The Discovery wintered four hundred miles further south than any vessel had previously wintered.

Lyttleton, New Zealand, March 28.—The sledging parties of the British Antartic ship Discovery, whose experiences were reported by the relief ship Morning on the latter's arrival here Wednesday, engaged in much hazardous work. The dash southward of Captain Scott, of the Discovery, as a result of which he reached latitude 82.17 south, was attended by great hardships and extra strain. The softened snow told quickly on all the dogs, who all died.

The return journey was most trying. The party was on short rations for five days and their progress was impeded by fog. Lieutenant Shackleton burst a blood vessel in one of his lungs and only his pluck pulled him through.

The crew of the Discovery are described as having palpably aged, owing to hard living, but all are well and cheerful.

Another party under Lieutenant Barnes was returning from a sledge journey towards Cape Crozier when a blizzard struck them ten miles from home. Barnes abandoned his tents and sledges and left the dogs to find their own way to the ship. Amidst the blinding snow Barnes and his companions were unable to see two yards ahead. While they were descending a slope one of the party disappeared and the members of the expedition discovered themselves to be on the edge of a huge precipice. Another member of the party fell from shear weariness and was not missed for some time and he was eventually given up as lost by his companions who searched for him. But it developed that the man slept under a drift for 36 hours and he rejoined the ship unharmed.

The members of another sledge expedition, under Lieutenant Armitage, which went westward were away 52 days. They attained an altitude of 9,000 feet and descended on an ice slide. The descent was perilous. The sledges, at one part of the descent, covered 300 feet in one minute and ten seconds, their occupants hanging on by straps to packs on the sledge.. Lieutenant Armitage fell in a crevasse. But for the fact that he was harnessed to the others he would have fallen 2,000 feet.

At Cape Adair the Discovery found Borchgrevink's huts in a good state of preservation.

There were some cases of scurvy during the voyage, but they disappeared.

There were many complaints about the tinned provisions.

The places of Lieutenant Shackleton and the others who returned here on the Morning were not filled, as Captain Scott still has 41 men on board the Discovery.

MILLIONS PAID FOR PHILIPPINE COIN

New York, March 31.—The $3,000,000 appropriated by Congress for the relief of the Philippine government, was disbursed at the sub-treasury today. The warrant was drawn to the order of the Guaranty Trust company, but by special arrangement was presented by the Western National bank. Payment was made in gold certificates of large denominations.

It is understood that the Guaranty Trust company arranged for the transfer of the $3,000,000 some time ago by liberal purchases of exchanges. Aside from this, however, the purchase by the war department of $2,500,000 bar silver to be minted into Filipino coin has the effect of keeping practically the entire $3,000,000 in this country.

IMPORTANT TRIAL TRIP.

Berlin, March 30.—Persons who follow the trend of events in shipbuilding and the breaking of records on the Atlantic ocean by great liners are awaiting with keenest interest the results of the trial trip begun today of the new North German Lloyd transatlantic liner, the Kaiser Wilhelm II. From the day the keel of the big vessel was laid the company has not concealed its hope that she will be able to make the trip from Sandy Hook to Plymouth at a daily average speed of 23½ knots an hour. Should the great liner be able to live up to this promise she will, of course, come nearer making the passage in five days than was ever done before, and will establish her absolute right to the title "Queen of the Sea" in practically every respect.

That the hopes of the builders are not without foundation is evidenced by a comparison of the big ships with some of the big liners now in the Atlantic service. The Kaiser Wilhelm II. is equipped with engines capable of 40,000 horse power. The Deutschland has these 37,000, and the Brompring, of the Hamburg-American line, which, at present, holds the record for speed, has about 34,000 horse power.

The displacement figures of Kaiser Wilhelm II. are 26,500 tons, which is enough to fill a canal 30 feet wide, 6 feet deep and 5,153 feet long. As for the coal bunkers their size will be appreciated when it is known that their capacity is four times as large as the biggest battleship afloat and equal to the cargo capacity of a large ocean tramp. The vessel will have accommodations for 500 first-class passengers, 400 second-class cabin and 1,100 steerage passengers, and besides the 600 persons who will compose the officers and crew. In its interior fittings and decorations the ship will excel, in many respects, the finest steamships afloat.

EXTENSION OF RULES.

Washington, March 25.—Under a revision of the civil service rules, to take effect April 15, and announced today, the classified service is extended to all positions which are subject to classification under the civil service act. The classified service hereafter will embrace all places which are not mere laborers or workmen, or are not subject to confirmation by the senate.

The number of places excepted from examination has been reduced, omitting a large number of private secretaries and confidential clerks, although two private secretaries are allowed to all heads of departments. Shipping commissioners, various superintendents, engineers, examiners and miscellaneous positions also have been made subject to examination. Temporary appointments will be restricted both in number and duration.

CONSTIPATION

Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dizziness on rising suddenly, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh. A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system of all the above-named disorders.

Radway's Pills, 25c a box. All druggists, or by mail.

RADWAY & CO., 45 Elm Street, New York.

Packer: "There you are; carefully packed, all ready to go. I know you'll get there safely."

We Guarantee Safe Delivery

which means that we not only guarantee the goods, but that we protect you against loss or breakages on the road. We assume all the responsibility.

Now Is the Time to Think

about Paint for your house or barn, Wall Paper, Carpets, Cultivators, Weeders, Fencing, Dairy Goods, Bicycles, Buggies, Spring Clothing, Furniture, Groceries, etc. Don't wait until the last minute. Think what you will need soon, and write today. If you will tell us what you want to buy we will send you a special catalogue on that article or articles free of charge.

A Saddle was returned at our expense a few days ago. Although it had been properly boxed, it was damaged by rats before being unpacked, according to customer's letter. Of course this was no fault of ours, but he got a new saddle just the same. Do you know of any other firm who would have given him the same liberal treatment? Why not buy your supplies from a firm with whom it is a pleasure to deal? All goods guaranteed and prices always lowest, quality considered.

Our next advertisement will show how the goods arrived. Watch and see if the packer told the truth.

Send for Catalogue 71 Today

It contains 1200 pages of wholesale prices and pictures of everything you eat, wear or use.

Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago.

Enclosed find 15 cents, for which please send me Catalogue No. 71

Name _____ Write very plain.

Express Office _____ Post Office _____

County _____ State _____

Montgomery Ward & Co., Michigan Ave. & Madison St., Chicago

MAYOR INDICTED.

Together With Chief of Police, Judges and Capitalists.

Seattle, Wash., March 31.—After a dramatic scene in court, in which representative members of the local bar resorted to every means in their power to prevent it, the grand jury yesterday afternoon returned all the indictments which it had voted during the past two weeks, including those against the mayor, chief of police, justices and other prominent men in the community.

In all nineteen indictments were returned, seven of which are against petty offenders. A number of the more prominent ones are also withheld from the minutes of the court, but the following list embraces all save the minor ones referred to:

Mayor T. J. Humes, malfeasance in office.

Chief of Police Sullivan, malfeasance in office.

Police Judge George, failure to perform his sworn duty.

Justice T. H. Cann, extortion and perjury.

George U. Piper, perjury.

Jacob Furth, obtaining valuable property by fraud.

Walter S. Fulton, failure to perform his sworn duty.

Charles F. Whittlesey, larceny by embezzlement.

P. P. Padden, larceny by embezzlement.

W. H. Whittlesey, larceny by embezzlement.

Judge Cann was indicted for failing to satisfactorily account to the jury for the proper notation of $3.60 paid into his court by Fred Gardner, clerk in the United States attorney's office in connection with the issuance of a warrant for a woman in San Francisco. It is claimed that Judge Cann's testimony relating to the alleged misappropriation of the fee incidentally convicted him of perjury.

Messrs. Furth and Fulton were indicted for their connection with the granting of a lighting franchise to the former by the city council in the spring of 1902. Mr. Furth is president of the Seattle Electric company which acquired the franchise immediately after it had been issued to Fulton who, several councilmen say, told the municipal body that he applied for it for his use as the head of a rival lighting corporation and not for assignment to any other person.

CONDITION OF THE FINNS

St. Petersburg, March 27.—Dr. Julius N. Reuter, a lecturer of the University of Heloingfors, who was detailed by the Fininsh national relief committee to make a tour of Finland, positively denies that his party either found or heard of any parish where there are five thousand destitute persons, as has been stated.

During the whole trip Dr. Reuter was only able to procure one bit of "hunger-bread," which was composed of flour made from green grain mixed with bark, and even this had been preserved since the early part of the winter, before the relief committee was able to extend its operations to cottages in out-of-the-way places. Dr. Reuter and his party visited 50 poor cottages and found in every one of them plenty of bread and supplies of flour.

Dr. Reuter adds that, of course, there would have been untold suffering but for the assistance of the committee which was so liberally helped by American funds. The committee now has branches in every village and parish and every case of suffering is attended to. Milk is scarce, but the committee supplies sufficient bread, peas and salt fish, while carefully avoiding making the people more comfortable than in ordinary years, and exacts labor in payment for its help wherever possible, so as to avoid pauperizing the people. As to the stories of deaths from famine, Dr. Reuter adds no such happenings have been reported anywhere.

OUR NAVY PRAISED.

Paris, March 25.—Marine Minister Pelletan, in the course of a speech in the senate today, defending France's naval policy, said the United States furnished a lesson in naval construction which France could follow with advantage. He referred to the American and German navies as being the two most progressive of the present time, and said their strength was not through the maintenance of a large, unwieldly effective force during times of peace, but was due to a small effective force capable of quick enlargement in time of war. This permitted the expenditure of large amounts of money during periods of peace on dock yards, coaling stations and new ships, instead of continuing expeditures on a costly effective force. The minister declared France should follow the same course, concentrating all her naval efforts on construction.

The American Line.

London, March 25.—The first of the big steamers to be added to the American Line service between Philadelphia and Liverpool, the Belgium steamship Friesland, sails from Liverpool today for Philadelphia, in command of Captain Apfeld. The Friesland, Merion, Noordland, Westernland and Haverford will constitute the service in the future. The Friesland was built on the Clyde in 1889, and can carry 10,000 tons of cargo in addition to 1,000 passengers.

Strike Riot in Russia.

St. Petersburg, March 28.—A great strike riot accompanied by much bloodshed has occurred at the town of Siatousk in the government of Oofa, among the Ural mountains. Twenty-eight persons were killed and fifty others were wounded.

Siatousk (also spelled Siatosk) is the chief town of a mining district and is the centre of the southern imperial mines. It has iron works and an extensive manufactory of damasked scimetars and articles of inlaid and embossed steel. Slatousk has a population of about 12,000.

Officials of big trusts anxious to learn how far new Department of Commerce will go in compelling them to disclose corporation secrets.

CATTLE THIEVES.

Arizona Rangers Repulsed in an Attack on Ranch.

Tucson, Ariz., March 31.—Captain Thomas Rynning, of the Arizona rangers, has been advised of a pitched battle which took place Saturday at Black Rock, Graham county, between a company of his men and a band of cattle thieves. The message was accompanied by an appeal for reinforcements and stated that the rangers had been compelled to retire in the scrimmage although none of their number was killed and two were but slightly wounded.

The rangers had been advised that the ranch of John Davis was headquarters of the band of cattle thieves working through Black Rock county and a company started out to raid the ranch. Davis, his son and half a dozen men were on the outlook for the raid and opened fire on the rangers when they appeared.

F. S. Barefoot, in command of the rangers, led an assault on the cabin, but they were compelled to retire under fire, their ammunition running short.

When the rangers retired Davis ventured out of the house to fire some parting shots and was struck by a bullet and fell. Barefoot believes that he was killed. As soon as reinforcements arrive the rangers will make another effort to break up the band of thieves.

Mexican Consul Recalled.

San Francisco, March 31.—Alex K. Coney, consul general of Mexico, has been temporarily recalled by his government, and Pedro M. Del Paso has been delegated to take charge of the consulate pending Mr. Coney's absence. The reason for Mr. Coney's recall is not stated.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, March 28.—Bradstreet's report of trade conditions says:

Weather, crops, distributive trade, transportation and even collections show improvements this week. The price situation shows few important changes, but so far as actual indications are concerned demand shows no curbing as a result of increased cost. Railway earnings continue excellent, those for the third week of March showing the enormous sale of 17 per cent in gross.

An abundance of moisture in the form of rain fell in the west and northwest last week. This has put the ground in good shape for spring planting. Jobbing distribution of dry goods, clothing, notions, millinery, hardware and shoes shows a large aggregate, though spring trade has probably had its minimum in leading western centers. Fail business is now beginning to be sought. Iron and steel are active, and demand still surpasses supply. The tendency is still toward increased strength in finished products, a strengthening element being the upward tendency of British and German markets. Wire and nails note marked strength. In the cruder forms, the feature is better demand for pig iron at Chicago and Pittsburg, and higher prices for steel billets at leading centers. A curious development is the sale of some Lake Superior charcoal iron to France.

Lumber continues active with deliveries unequal to requirements at many points, and building material of all kinds in fact, is active, though quotations are 30 to 50 per cent higher than a few years ago, and labor manifests a desire to get all or more than all that building traffic will bear. Large sales of steel rails to traction companies and of steel pipe to Texas and California oil producers are noted. An interesting feature in finished machinery lines is the report from Providence that large orders for export to Italy have been received. Leather is steady at the east. Wool is firmly held at the east, supplies are closely held, and London prices are higher.

Tin is selling speculatively higher, lead and spelter are firmer and copper alone, of the other metals, is lower. Cotton has ensed on larger than expected receipts, better weather, clearer realization of the fact that planting of a large crop is not only possible, but probable, but largely also because threatened labor disturbances give place to buyers and dullness intervenes. Eggs are selling at very low prices. Coke is still scarce and high, but coal is easier, and speculators are unloading, though much lower prices are not looked for.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, March 31.—Close.—The delightful spring weather which prevails throughout the winter wheat area today is rather discouraging to the bull element on 'change. The opening in wheat was ¼c lowed all around. The cables were steady and a fair demand developed in May, which brought the price to within ¼c of last night's July continued to decline, and before noonday was quoted ½c below last night's close. The visible decrease was changed after the close yesterday, making a million less than originally reported. Chicago advices are beginning to speak of a decrease in receipts were larger today locally, and tremendously heavy in the southwest. The New York market displays a steady tone, which is taken by many as a good sign of better prices. The primary receipts to-day were 516,000 bu.; last week, 336,000; last year, holiday; shipments today, 266,000 bu.; last week, 222,000; last year, holiday. The world's figures on the available supply did not appear today, but there was a trip that the decrease in wheat would amount to 5,000,000 bu. There was also some French crop news which was considered quite bullish. These two factors caused a rally, which induced realizing, and the closing prices were ¼c lower for May and ¾c low for July. Twenty-two loads were reported for export.

The corn market was dull and featureless during the morning hours of the session. The opening was unchanged, and prices held steady in the face of the easier tone in wheat. The clearances were small, compared with recent figures. Primary receipts were 461,000 bu.; last week, 484,000; shipments, 544,000 bu.; last week, 467,000. Fifteen loads were reported for export. The close was ¼c higher for March and ¼c lower for May and July.

There was nothing doing in oats. The opening was unchanged and prices remained motionless throughout the morning. The close was ¼c lower for May and ⅜c lower for July.

Seed was quiet and a shade easier. The opening was 2½@12½c lower for March, which ruled steady on the decline. April and October remained unchanged. Receipts were 350 bags; shipments, 650 bags; last year, holiday. Estimated receipts, 350 cars. The close was easy.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Today.	Mch. '02
Wheat—						
Cash	73½	73½	73½	73½	73½	
May	74⅞	74⅞	74⅜	74½	74⅛	
July	71½	71½	71	71	71⅜	
Corn—						
March	....	....	....	43¼	43	
May	43	....	....	42¾	43	
July	43½	....	....	43¼	43½	
Oats—						
March	....	....	....	35	35	
May	33¾	....	....	33¼	33¾	
July	....	....	....	30⅜	31	
Clover Seed—						
March	$7.10	$7.05	$7.00	$7.00	$7.12½	
April	6.75	....	....	6.70	6.75	
October	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.40	
Cash	....	....	....	7.00	7.12½	

Rye—No. 2, 55c.

Timothy—Prime, $1.60 nominal.

Alsike—Prime, $7.50 nominal.

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	73	73⅝	72⅝	72¾	73¼
July	69¼	69⅝	69¼	69⅜	69⅝
Sept	68¼	68⅝	67⅞	68	68¼
Corn—					
May	43¾	43⅞	43¾	43¾	43¾
July	43⅞	44⅛	43⅝	43⅝	43⅞
Sept	43	43¼	42⅞	43	43
Oats—					
May	33⅞	34⅛	33¼	33½	33⅞
July	30⅝	31	30½	30⅝	30⅝
Sept	27⅞	28	27½	27½	28

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
May	77⅞	78	77½	77½	77⅞
July	75¼	75⅝	74⅝	74⅞	75¼
Corn—					
May	51¼	51½	51⅛	51¼	51¼
July	49⅛	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	49⅝

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
May	68⅝	69¼	68	68	68⅜
July	65⅝	66⅛	65½	65⅝	66⅛

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	72¾	73¼
July	....	....	....	73¼	73⅝

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	73½	73⅝
July	....	....	....	73¼	73⅜

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May	$18.15	$18.20	$18.00	$18.00	$18.12
July	17.35	17.37	17.22	17.27	17.32
Sept.	17.02	17.00	16.90	16.92	17.00
Lard—					
May	10.07	10.12	10.02	10.02	10.07
July	9.87	9.90	9.80	9.82	9.85
Sept.	9.85	9.87	9.80	9.80	9.85
Ribs—					
May	9.82	9.85	9.77	9.80	9.85
July	9.70	9.72	9.65	9.60	9.67
Sept.	9.60	9.62	9.55	9.55	9.57

Chicago.

Chicago, March 31.—Wheat—There was a little selling early on fine weather and indifferent cables, but buying was of a good character, although sentiment was inclined to be bearish on large receipts on southwest, but French crops news was considered very bullish and there was a tip out that world's visible would decrease 5,000,000. Realizing appeared late and while the close was easy we favor purchases on all recessions that appear.

Corn—A cargo reported sold here at full carrying charge under May; 15 loads for export; 20,000 contract out of privats elevators and 13,000 by canal in store today. While movement was light, weather was favorable, but there was selling by provision crowd with local sentiment bearish. Close was soft.

Oats—Better was hot in the market and as weather was favorable selling was rather free, with closing weak.

Provisions—Hogs were in light supply and strong, but values of product were inclined to sag with not much interest manifested.

Money and Stocks.

New York, March 31.—Noon.—Money on call strong at 6@7 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 5½@6 per cent; sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at 486.875@487.125 for demand and at 483.625@483.875 for 60 days' bills. Posted rates 484½@488; commercial bills, 483@484. Bar silver 49¾. Mexican dollars, 38½.

New York, March 31.—Wall Street—The local market followed the London lead this morning and advanced prices on a good volume of business. Gains of ⅝ to a point were scored by Pennsylvania, New York Central, St. Paul, Union Pacific and Canadian Pacific. Southern Pacific ran off ⅝ and there was a drop of ⅝ in United States Steel preferred. The general tone, however, was firm.

Large selling orders appeared simultaneously in Amalgamated and Sugar depressing them 1@1½ respectively. Sugar was largely affected by a reduction in granulated by competing interests. Buying at other points halted and the market closed weak. St. Paul, New York eCntral, Pennsylvania and Southern Pacific, which had proven the most vulnerable points were worked down rapidly and the general list became heavy. Reactions were fractional for the most part, but reached over a point in St. Paul and New York Central.

Supporting orders came in for New York Central, which rallied that stock and St. Paul to about the opening figure again and the list generally recovered sharply. Southern Pacific rose over last night. Minor specialties were pressed for sale, Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste Marie, Sloss-Sheffield Steel, General Electric and Twin City Rapid Transit losing 1@1¾.

The gain in St. Paul was extended to 1¼ and in New York Central and Pennsylvania to 1⅛. Net gains of a point were made in Union Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio, Erie, Louisville, Metropolitan Street Railway and Smelting. There were declines in New York, Chicago & St. Louis, 6½, Sloss-Sheffield 3¼, United Railway Investment preferred, Rocking Valley and Union Bag preferred 2, and Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis preferred 2¾. The market became very dull at the top level and receded a fraction. Bonds were steady at noon.

Selling of the Wabashes, which lowered them 1@1½, was based on the proposed bond issue and caused some reaction elsewhere, but there was none of the recent decided pressure against the trunk line or continental stocks. Supporting orders for the Wabashes reduced their losses to fractions and the general market became firm again. Reading, St. Louis & San Francisco, Kansas & Texas preferred, Colorado Fuel and Lead advanced 1¼ per cent; Amalgamated Copper recovered to a fraction over last night.

New York Stock Market.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Loco.	27½	28	27½	28
Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	124	124¼	122⅝	124⅜
Atchison	80⅝	81⅛	80	81¼
Atchison pfd.	97⅜	97¾	96⅞	97⅝
Am. Car & F. Co.	39½	....	....	39¾
Anaconda	110	....	....	110
Amal. Copper	65⅝	67¼	64⅝	67¼
Balt. & Ohio	90	91½	89⅞	91½
Canadian Pac.	128	129⅝	127¼	129⅛
Chicago G. W.	23¼	23⅝	23	23⅜
Con. Tob. 4's	62	62	61⅜	62
Colorado Fuel	64¼	64⅝	63½	64¼
Ches. & Ohio	44½	45¼	44½	45¼
Erie com.	34½	35	34⅜	35⅛
Louis. & N